HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV. NO. 153. BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 30 1927. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	10,058
2 July	RAJPUTANA		10,368
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	10,404
30 ,,	RANPURA		18,560
6 Aug	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,130
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	10,820
27 ,,	CHINA		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI *	18,611
10 ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	10,807
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK		10,807
8 ,,	RANPURA		18,560
15 ,,	NALDERA x		10,058
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,130
29 ,,	RAZMAK		10,807
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		10,749
12 ,,	NALKUNDA x		10,902
19 ,,	RANCHI		18,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA *	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,807
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTAN x	18,647
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,575
24 ,,	RANPURA	MANTUA *	10,902
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,130
1928			
7 Jan	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	10,807
14 ,,	RANPURA		18,560
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,807
28 ,,	RANCHI		18,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	10,058
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		10,807
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,940
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,575

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.
The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June	DUMANA	8,427
14th July	MANDALA	8,246
28th July	MERKARA	8,281
18th Aug.	DUMALA	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANDLA	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
29th July	KIDDERPORE	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MALWA	At Colombo for Australia
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
29th June	BANKURA	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st July	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi
6th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Montreal Maru	6371	20 June	30 June
*Sado Maru	5894	1 July	16 July
Genoa Maru	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

"Passenger Steamer"
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Chanda Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738 Telg. Yusen.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Calchas	Marseilles 24th June	27th June
Bayano	Marseilles 7th July	9th July
Indus	Marseilles 19th July	25th ,,
Shinyo	Marseilles 4th Aug.	6th Aug.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "OSKLINE" BOMBAY.
Box No. 1385.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
"THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 40 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price. Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1878
No. 29-2, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender-value in cash, the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN GADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.
BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 9 a.m.
ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for, not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutters. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
438-407, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
EXPERIENCE
TESTIMONY
SERVICE
DELIVERIES ASSURED
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ltd.
Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Surat City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed
First	1917	Rs. 11,5,29
Second	1923	Rs. 27,9,77
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company has shown within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Surat City.

ANNAS 4, A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF MOTHER
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000	IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch.
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7 (Bullah Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the valuation as at 31st December 1926 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities showed a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,984
resulting from which it is found possible to declare in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 1 per annum for Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Annum for Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Detailed Circulars may be had after Valuation Bonuses.
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS ..... Rs. 18,84,000
Premium Income in 1925 ..... Rs. 15,84,000
Rate of Interest earned on mean fund of 1925 ..... Rs. 6-10-8 % net
Rate actually paid in the Valuation Bonus ..... Rs. 4-0-0 % net
Difference being interest on ..... Rs. 2,10,0
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO—BRANCH SECRETARY, Asia Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEER OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee:—Government Official Trustee.
Head Office:—Established 1871.—Rs. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 8,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
Conversion of Reversionary Bonus But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference in connection with its Bonus given effect with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to—
P. C. PAL, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 135/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
BLENDED BONUS 75% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Low Rates. Liberal Terms.
The Select Office of the Company is now open. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents wanted in all Mofussil Headquarters. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 9, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Flood Building, Hornby Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AGENTS, Canvassers! Earn 150 p. m. introducing embossed brass nameplates. C. B. MATHER, Agra.
M R318

WANTED A MADRASI TYPIST for two hours' work every morning, apply personally to N. L. ROY & CO., Alli Building, 72, Custom House Road.
A R322

WANTED AN M.A. (HISTORY and POLITICAL ECONOMY) as Tutor on Rs. 200—300 in a Hill State. Apply to Box No. 1997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R323

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMA. Absolutely no harm. If failure, refunded at Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Chowdhury, 272, Grey, Calcutta.
28515-A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two DECENT FLATS at Chowpati, Comprising one drawing room, 3 Bed Rooms, and one Kitchen. Rent Rs. 130 and 145 per mensem. Apply Box No. 100 Advt. Deptt. "Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longeloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them.

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Miscellaneous Fancy goods in Reptile leathers. Very attractive. Other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

SALE NOTICE.

SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR.

TO BE peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture Holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as The Jajodia Cotton Mills, situate at Belurthaona Bally in the district of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbies and with Four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1500 H.P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 bighas more or less of which 18 bighas are rent free and 11 bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings godowns, houses, out houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 200,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. BOSE & CO., Attorney for the Trustees and for full particulars regarding the Machinery, Land Building, etc. Apply to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullicks lane, or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprosad at No. 110, Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N. B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above Mill is open to private offers also to be made to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9, Juggo Mohan Mullicks Lane, Calcutta.

(Sd.) M. C. GUZDAR,
(Sd.) GAURI SHANKER GOENKA,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders.
R285

NOTICE.

COMPULSORY ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

MOTORISTS ARE INFORMED that under rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, all Motor Vehicle registration certificates will expire on the 31st August 1927.

No fee will be charged for the renewal of a registration certificate in any case where the application for renewal is received by the undersigned not later than 15 days after the expiry of the certificate.

If the application is not received within this period the full registration fee will be charged, viz., Rs. 16/ for a car, Rs. 4/ for a motor cycle and Rs. 32/ for a heavy motor vehicle.

Registration certificates will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Police for renewal on or after 1-7-1927.

(Sd.) D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, June 29, 1927.
28951

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1927 to FRIDAY, the 15th July 1927, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Managing Governor,
Bombay, the 25th May, 1927.
28682

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 200 C. I. Pipes of 5 inch Dia. for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 7th July 1927. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed 'Tenders for C. I. Pipes.'

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1/-.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.- D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

DeLisle Road,
Opp. Garden Bridge,
Bombay No. 11.
28950

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. VAZIR HAJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned propefiy to our client. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, fien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing an area of 652 Square Yards or thereabouts situate and being Plot No. 127 of the WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which is bounded, on the North East by Plot No. 128 of the said estate leased to Dinshaw Dhunjibhaw Nasikwalla on the South East by the land of the Board reserved for widening Lamington Road, on the South West by Plot No. 126 of the said Estate leased to Framroze Morwanji Mehta and on the North West by private passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3525 and Cadestral Survey No. 1883 Byculla Division TOGETHER with the dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor and a motor shed and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4185 (7), Street No. 72 (F) and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 29th day of June 1927.

KHARRAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 3010 of 1926.

MAHOMED SULEMAN & CO., a firm.... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. (1) MANECKCHAND VITHURAM and others.....Defendants.

To,

(1). Manekchand Vithuram, defendant No. 1.

(2). Jaganath Vithuram, defendant No. 3.

(3). Navalram Vithuram, defendant No. 4.

The abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,000|- for principal due to them by you on a Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000|- passed by you to them on 22nd July, 1926 and interest and costs as mentioned in the plaint. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days fom service hereof for leave to defend this suit and in default thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree against you as prayed.

Dated this 28th day of June 1927.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the plaintiffs.
28949

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3481 of 1925.

RAMJI BHAGWAN Plaintiff.

vs.

VITHAL NARAYEN SONI and others. ... ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1926, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1927, at the hour of 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure now redeemed (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (77 3/9) seventy-seven square yards and three upon ninth square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 29, New No. A/193 and New Survey No. IA/2098 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of Valji Liladhar Dhuloo, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage, and on or towards the South by Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and the buildings wherein are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street No. 24/26 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 633 of Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed together with messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (75 3/9) seventy five square yards and three upon ninth square yard of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2A, New No. A/198, New Survey No. A/2098 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sahabai daughter of Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street Nos. 28/31 and which said premises are in the occupation and possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 634 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
28587

NOTICE

SHRIMANT SARKAR GAEKWAR sena Khaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

In the Court of Baroda Vishesh Nayabprant Nyayadhishi (The extra Assistant Judge Baroda District)
Baroda Raj.

In the matter of the Companies Act of St. 1975,
and of the
Modern Chemical Works Co., Limited.

By the direction of the judge, the notice is hereby given that the said judge has appointed THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1927, at 12 (twelve o'clock in the noon at Baroda to make a call on all the contributories of the said company, and that the said call shall be for Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1927.

C. J. SUTARIA,
T. N. KAO,
Liquidators appointed by the Court.
28949

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE FIRST DEFENDANT IN THE SECURITIES OF THE FACE VALUE OF ABOUT RS. 12,900|-.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert attorneys for Nariman Dadabhoy, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 957 of 1926 (Nariman Dadabhoy v/s. R. J. Mumbi and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decreetal order dated the 17th November 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & COY., will on SATURDAY, the 9th Proximo sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:—

The right title and interest of the first defendant in the securities of the face value of about Rs. 12,900|-.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, attorneys for the plaintiff.

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Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
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keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	16.79 plus .32
October	17.12 plus .30
December	17.36 plus .31
January	17.41 plus .31
March	17.58 plus .29
Middling Spot	17.05 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	16.70 plus .25
October	17.03 plus .26
Middling Spot	16.70 plus .21

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 28.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.56
October	16.93
January	17.20
New York Noon Call.	
July	16.65
October	16.99
January	17.30
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	15.54
October	16.89

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

Scinde, Good	7.25—.05
,, Fully Good	7.45—.05
,, Fine	7.65—.05
Bengal, Good	7.25—.05
,, Fully Good	7.45—.05
,, Fine	7.65—.05
Oomra, Good	7.65—.05
,, Fully Good	7.90—.05
,, Fine	8.15—.05
Broach, Good	7.65—.05
,, Fully Good	7.95—.05
,, Fine	8.25—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

June	16.38—.02
July	16.38—.02
August	16.42—.02
September	16.48—.02
October	16.71—
November	16.60—
December	16.61 plus .01
January	16.63 plus .02
February	16.63 plus .02
March	16.65 plus .02
April	16.65 plus .02
May	16.65 plus .02
June	16.65 plus .02
Sakellaidis, F. B. F. Spot	16.90—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

June	8.83 plus .08
July	8.85 plus .06
August	8.88 plus .06
September	8.97 plus .06
October	9.03 plus .06
November	9.06 plus .07
December	9.09 plus .04
January	9.13 plus .05
February	9.14 plus .05
March	9.19 plus .05
April	9.20 plus .05
May	9.23 plus .05
June	9.24 plus .06
Middling Spot	8.99 plus .01

SALES.

Liverpool, June 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	120

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

New York, June 28.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, June-July	53/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	54/3
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Sellers, June-July	56/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, June	55/3

LONDON METALS.

London, June 28.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58-1/8
Copper Braziers,	£69-3/4
Yellow Metal,	£63-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£293-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay Shipment Quoted, June-July	£8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Sellers, June-July	£17-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Shipment Quoted June-July	£19-15-0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 28.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	28.45
T.T. Milan on London	86.62
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.8

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 28.

Silver.—Market steady.

Spot,	26
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-44-11

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 28.

Demand Bills	485.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,	
C. and F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt.	15'0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15'0
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	15/3
C. and F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec., per cwt.,	15/1-3/4
C. and F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec. per cwt.,	15 2-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1/5-3/8
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers	1/5-1/2
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot, Buyers	1/5-3/8
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot., Sellers	1/5-5/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 28.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., delivery, Nominal June-Aug.	32/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery, Paid, Sept.-Dec.	33/1-1/2

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, June 29.

Our Silver market registers little net change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. The market has moved within a scalping range, the amount of business having been small. Commission Houses have been buyers on declines and sellers on advances. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 59-11 on the 27 instant and the lowest Rs. 58-14 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-13. Upto the middle of the week the market was easy on weakness in the Shanghai Exchange but later firmed up on Shanghai Exchange becoming firm on Chinese speculators' sales of Yen and also on the presence of Silk bills in the market. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-7 1/8 on the 27th instant and lowest 2-6 5/8 on the 24th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8d higher than the last week, the market being quiet and steady with China a buyer while India showed little interest.

New York Silver price is 56 3/4 cents i. e., 0 1/2 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 3/4 cents. on the 25th instant and the lowest 56 1/8 cents on the 23rd instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-9-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-9 for the second settlement. London price remains almost unchanged at £4-4-11 1/4.

In view of the very moderate fluctuations we are having in Silver for the present the best course for the time being would be to act both ways, buying in easy markets and selling on budges.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 29

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day.

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£ 103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 7.6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 8. 9
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£109.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£18.9.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.17.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 4.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£116. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£69.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£109.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.8.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.15.3
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5. 2.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 12.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£97.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.0.0

Remarks:—Market—steady

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

29th June 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 18th June. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1747	2229
Bombay x	68236	46351
Karachi	8018	5561
Madras	5 3)	5670
Rangoon	(a)	
Tuticorin	2397	4390
	86268	64231

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 13th June. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	619	1319
Bombay	12099	8209
Karachi	16223	14936
Madras	28 4	2996
Rangoon	2839	91
Tuticorin	1747	23834
	5730 2	52 05

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 18th June. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	99905	64597
Bombay x	2870801	311186
Karachi	714608	1148748
Madras	120187	116602
Rangoon	26725	26081
Tuticorin	35959	61102
	3 59206	4528798

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 18th June. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	26816	28614
Bombay x	1700709	2129392
Karachi	582001	899 25 b
Madras	33807	72492
Rangoon	55585	61771
Tuticorin	199 0	79 9
	2 18885	3285013

(a) to 4th June. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 27th June, 1927.	1926
	2	30
	1st Sept. to 27th June 1926-27.	1925-26
	43329	108580

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 14th June 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		
Continent		4845
China		
Japan		
Bombay (a)	256	73
U. S. A.		
	256	4918

	1st Sept. to 14th June, 1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	32680	59778
Continent	297562	366257
China	63514	114006
Japan	176095	344614
Bombay (a)	44274	112 70
U. S. A.	7026	9150
	621151*	1006475

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, June 29.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 24th to 27th June	20016	9337	+10509
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 7th June	2917165	3142 72	—224907
SHIPMENTS. 24 to 27th June			
United Kingdom			
Continent	19436	3137	7299
China, Japan & Coast Ports	9229	9220	—13029
Total.	32685	12387	—20328
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 27th. June.			
United Kingdom	17221	45971	—28750
Continent	323502	45.539	—129037
China	173862	365623	—191761
Japan	1223153	126775	—44605
Coast Ports	22283	22032	—251
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1760747	2155373	—394626
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe	5032	3302	+1730
China, Japan & Coast Ports	13663	2'1	+13392

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 17th June. 1927.	1926.
Madras	13:93	20190
Bombay	8793	11599
Sind	231	950
Bengal	16 5	1569
U. P.		16
Punjab	401	490
C. P.	43	50
Berar	280	19
N. W. F. Provinces (A)	520	396
Ajmer/Merwara	210	340
Burma (A)	203	
Jodhpur State		
Alipura State		
Rajapipla State		
Jaipur State	2 6	207
Baroda State	6907	
Nabha State (B)		
Cambay State (A)		
Alwar State (c)		
Total	32782	35736

	1st Sept. to 17th June. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	266721	321211
Bombay	713257*	803599
Sind	128639	2 5414
Bengal	36172	39262
U. P.	176731	192996
Punjab	620165*	1071886
C. P.	343301	371731
Berar	746714	606556
N. W. F. Provinces	965	2177
Ajmer Merwar	36014	61765
Burma (A)	42938	87517
Jodhpur State	5198	
Alipura State	1827	
Rajapipla state	16856	18200
Jaipur State	9503	15490
Baroda State	93599	
Nabha State (b)	20396	
Cambay State (A)	1953	
Awar State (C)	3834	
Total	3264853	3796804

*Adjusted. (a) to 10th June. (b) to 29th April

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE.

SIMLA, June 28.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is fairly active over the Deccan and the Bay monsoon has extended into the United Provinces but it still remains weak. Numerous thunder-showers are reported from the East Coast and the central parts of the country. The weather is disturbed in the Punjab and Rajputana where extensive dust storms have occured.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Hyderabad, North Malabar, Madras Deccan, Madras Coast North and local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Hyderabad and South Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, West Punjab, East and North Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Kyaukpyu and Bhamo one and a half; Debrugarh one; Chittagong a half; Jelpaigri one and a half; Cuttack three quarters; Sambalpur one and a half; Gorkhpur and Jhansi a half; Ambala a quarter; Fort Sandeman and Amraoti three quarters; Nagpur four; Bombay and Ratnagiri one and a half; Ahmednagar a quarter; Parbhani one; Mercara and Salem half Madras one; Vizagapatam one and a half; Calingapatam one; and Gopalpur a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

29th June 1927

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	1.50	29.66	27 75	4 54
Fort	1.50	32.98	27 97	4 41
J. J. Hospital	1.99	26.30	28 40	5 73

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Wednesday, the 29th of June 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Quetta		0	—0.14
Multan		0.21	—2.36
Rawalpindi		0-35	—1.70
Lahore		0.54	—1.04
Hissar		0.17	—1.37
Ambala	0.19	0.34	—2.51
Delhi		0.25	—2.4.
Agra	0.13	0.83	—1.31
Mainpuri		1.32	—0.90
Jhansi	0.60	2.5	—1.49
Cawnpore		1.47	—1.6.
Allahabad		1.33	—3.20
Jacobabad		0	—0.15
Karachi		0.01	—0.83
Bikaner		0.7.	—0.68
Ajmer		0.75	—1.50
Jaipur		0.11	—2.01
Kotah		0 10	—2.59
Mount Abu		2.24	—2.41
Bhuj		2.41	+9.70
Dwarka		0.87	—4.08
Veraval		4.10	—2.34
Rajkot		2.63	+1.52
Bhavnagar Para		3.89	—0.15
Surat	0.02	19.86	+2.97
Ahmedabad		8.61	+4.50
Deesa		1.83	—0.07
Neemuch		0.89	—3.21
Indore		3.90	—1.55
Jubbulpore	0.02	5.48	—1.42
Saugor		2.95	—3.15
Hoshangabad		3.75	—2.18
Khandwa	0.17	3.91	—2.09
Akola	0.41	7.34	+2.2
Amrsoti	0.68	11.21	+4.39
Nagpur	3.94	15.14	+4.58
Chanda	0.09	20.08	+12.78
Raipur		8.44	—0.06
Bombay	1.39	29.66	+12.11
Ratnagiri	1.36	29.74	—1.03
Marmagoa	0.35	20.55	—8.24
Karwar	0.66	26.76	—8.99
Malegaon		7 13	+2.94
Ahmednagar	0.21	6.57	+1.80
Poona		6.84	+2 21
Sholapur		5.77	+1.23
Bijapur	0.0	3.12	—1.10
Belgaum	0.06	6.77	—1 05
Aurangabad	1.02	12.08	+6.81
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.15	11.53	+6.40
Hyderabad	0.26	5 34	+0.92
Mangalore	0. 8	35.46	—0.53
Calicut	0.15	30.01	—3.18
Cochin	0.58	24.08	—3.58
Trivandrum	0.02	13.40	+0.33
Colombo	0.04	9.02	+1.21
do 26th	0.18	9.41	+1.50
Masulipatam	0. 9	4.7.	+0.34
Fellary	0.14	1.98	+0.17
Cuddapah	0.12	3.45	+0.61
Madras	1.03	5. 7	+1.8
Bangalore	0.08	2. 7	—0.63
Coimbatore		1.47	—9.15
Trichinopoly		2.99	+1.54
Negapatam		0.70	—0.55

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 29TH JUNE 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north and east of the area. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province and the minimum in the extreme southeast. Amritsar recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 11 deg.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi had 0.60" of rain and Agra 0.13". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was higher than usual in the eastern districts and lower in the region of rainfall. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and the extreme south of Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in central Rajputana. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 115deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Central India West and east Kathiawar; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.17" of rain, Akola 0.41", Amraoti 0.68" and Nagpur 3.94". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in northern districts and in excess generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province; the minimum was higher than usual in the north of the area and lower in the region of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.39" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.35", Marmagao 0.35" and Karwar 0.66". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in the air is in excess in the central parts of the area. Maximum temperature was almost as usual, while the minimum was generally below normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86 deg. (1deg. below normal) and the lowest 76.deg (2deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.21" of rain, Nizamabad 0.15" and Hyderabad 0.26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central Bombay Deccan; the minimum was higher than usual at Ahmednagar alone.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active on the west coast but has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula. It has caused an extension of rainfall into the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west United Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, locally in the central Provinces and at a few stations in the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.28" at Mangalire, 0.15" at Calicut, 0.58" at Cochin, 0.14" at Bellary, 0.12" at Cuddapah and 1.03" at Madras. Temperature is generally above normal in northwest India.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Bombay Deccan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.703 inches (.007 above normal).

Barometer, (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.637 inches (.011 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees (2.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 169 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 29.66 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 29.73 inches.

Weather Remarks. Heavy rain for a short period.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

	Remittance sterling during the week ending 25th June. 1927.	Total Remittances from 1st April 1927 to 25th June, 1927
Sterling purchased in India	525,000	3,702,000
Sterling taken over in London		
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve to England to Home Treasury		5,574,000
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve to England to Home Treasury.		
Council Bills.		
Total	525,000	9,276,000

LINSEED.

London, June 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	£18-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment, Sellers, July-Aug	£18-7-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£16-5-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£19-5-0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: Trade fixing, Call sales—Tenders Accepted. Futures 29 to 38 Points Higher.

LOCAL—Commission Houses Sold Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables today:—

N. Y. July Highest—16.81 (2.44 p.m.—lowest 16.40 (at the opening).

Liverpool 9.20 a.m.—Light rains Galveston district and New Orleans district.

Liverpoo 8-40 p.m.—Good trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., estimate crop condition 74.8 per cent market affected favourably by decreased offerings and short covering.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Crop reports momentarily favourable. Market should decline temporarily moderately, but we look for higher prices in the long run."

The following private condition report is to hand:—

Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 74.8 per cent.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Operators are buying on ready absorption of July tenders".

Messrs. Hornby Homelrik and Co., have sent the following cable to-day.

"62 lacs bales ntoices stopped."

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market 7 points lower with July option 16.40. This level proved to be the lowest point of the day and market steadily improved 41 points on bull support, short covering and trade buying. The close was firm at a rise of 29 to 32 points. Spot Cotton improved 30 points to 17.05c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 25 to 26 points.

The Liverpool market opened 1 point higher and prices steadily improved on large spot sales of 10,000 bales. The close was steady at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton improved 1 point to 8.99d. per lb.—

Messrs. Japan Cotton trading Co. Ltd., have issued their monthly crop condition report for the month of June showing the average condition of the growing crop to be 74.8 per cent against 69.5 per cent last month. This report shows that the American Cotton Crop has improved during the month by 5.03 points. Thus it can be seen that the growing crop has improved materially during the month in spite of various complaints and we believe the crop on the above figure shows an average yield and we see no reason for anxiety.

Yesterday there was extensive short covering in conjunction with bull support mainly influenced by arge trade fixing call sales. We see no reason to change our view expressed in recent reports that sales on buldges seems a profitable venture.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 29.

Following a rise of 29 to 32 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 343 for July August Broach. Commission Houses and operators sold and declined to Rs. 239.12. At this level there was some covering and priced ruled steady. The close at 4 p.m. at Marwari Bazar was as under:—

Broach J.A.	343	343	339|12 340|12
Broach A.M.	349	349	346 346|8
Oomra July	331	331	328|8 329
Oomra D|J	330|8	330|8	328|8 329
Bengal D|J.	298	298	296 297

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 29.

Liverpool opened 8 points higher. The local market opened steady but prices declined on commission houses and Japanese firms selling. The close was quiet as under:—

Broach J.A.	341	341	339|8 339|12
Broach A.M.	347	347	345|8 345|12
Oomra July	329|8	329|8	328|8 328|8
Oomra D|J	329	329	328 328
Bengal D|J	298	298	297 297

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 29.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

Yen—

September 223-30 plus 3.30.

December 225-80 plus 3.40.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 29.

Bangal 297 D/J.				
Broach 347 A/M.				
Broach 341 J/A.				
Oomra 328 D/J.				
Oomra 329 J/A.				
Bengal	325	319	312	304
S P	321	315	308	300
Rajputana	325	319	312	304
Broach	352	348	342	
S D	361	358	351	
P A	364	357	350	
K V	352	349	344	
Dholera	348	345	340	
Kalajin	z 351	348	343	
Surat	413	410	407	
Navsari	423	420	417	
Oomra No. 3	337	333	327	
C P No. 1	349	345	339	
C P No. 2	343	339	333	
Khandesh	333	329	323	
Mathia	330	326	320	
Comptah		375	371	367

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 29

200 Currimbhoy Mill Comptah 350
100 Currimbhoy Mill Sangli 349
200 Currimbhoy Mill Bengal 312
200 E D Sassoon and Co. Kekri 315
200 Ralli Bros. Broach 340/342
100 Forbes Co. Pandurna 343
200 Volkart Bro.'s Khandesh 332
300 B Karshandas Berar 336/337
200 N Fatehalli Mathia 285
100 N Fatehalli Veraval 304
200 Bombay and Co. Bijapur 335

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 29

			Ready
		Mill	Terms
			New
Bengal	Superfine		M. G. 305/78
,,	Fine	305 Nove.	+28 Dec.+17
,,	F.G.	,,	300
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	303/5
,,	F.G	,,	298/300
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	348/50
Nagpur		348/50Nv.	+36De+26
Yeotmal		,,	343/45
Arvi		343/45Nv	+28De+18
Amraoti			338/40
Khamgaon-Akola		338/40Nv	+21/2De+11/2
Mulkapur	,,		335 17-4
Khandesh		333-35Nov.	+14 Dec +3
Muthia	Fine	,,	330
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	338 40
Purna	Average	,,	328 30
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	328 30
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	335/37
Burwah Sanavad		,,	335/37
Broach Fine	M.G.,		348/50
	F.G.,		338/40
Westerns Good	MG		335/37
,,	HG.		
Cambodia Fine	M G		335/30
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		345/50
Compta	F.G.M.G.		345/50
Dholera			
Tadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 29

In full-pressed Bales.	yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	5	3,12,765	2,90,346
Central India	383	2,94,913	3,71,385
Barsi and Nagar	108	1,98,598	2,19,846
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	68 539	73,906
Berar	369	5,66,162	4,72,754
Central Provinces	57	2,27,579	2,44,986
Total Oomras..	973	16,63,56 6	16,73,226
Dholera		1,82,975	2,71,889
N.W. Provinces ..		57,379	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	431	55,071	1,06,541
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	288,918
Broach		2,37,292	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	195	1,21,167	1,32,603
Westerns-Northerns	406	62438	85,789
Cocoanada ..		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia		31,692	49,199
Persian	1	4,202	4 277
American.. ..		3,06,237	17,257
Egyptian and African	3,579	79,964	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	5,585	29,22,750	31,44,095

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd June

In full pressed Bales.	yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,277	3,31,013	4,96,823
Japan & China	3,600	13,75,906	16,24,161
Coast Ports ..		21,295	22,032
Up-country by Rail		1,40,315	80,508
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		35,950	20,966
Total	5,877	19,04,479	22,49,490

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay, June 29.

This is to remind you that the Quotation Forms on which we type the rates for your use are completely exhausted and we are afraid we will not be able to send you the rates without the forms on which to type them unless you send the forms soon in a day or two. We have already intimated to you re. this.

COFFEE.

New, York, June 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-1/2

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

29th June 27.

Yesterday London Market closed dull on China and India Selling. America bought. Shanghai Exchange was reported firm. Local Market opened for Ashad at Rs. 59.6 and improved to 59-8 but prices again ruled quiet. The closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Association were reported as under:—

Ready 59.6-6			59	5	0
Ashad 59-8	59-8	59-5	59	6	0
Shraban 59-7	59-7	59-4	56	6	0
Shanghai Ex-opened 2-7 closed 2-6 7|8.					

GOLD.

29th June 27.

The Market continues quiet but steady.—

Ready Bar	21	9	0
Ashad	21	8	6
Shravan	21	8	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank selling T T 1\|5 27\|32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Banks selling D D Frcs. 897.
Bank's buying 3 M\|st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 3\|4.
Bank's buying 60 D\|st D P Rs. 126 3\|4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1\|2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1\|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1\|2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9\|6
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 86.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1\|4.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 29.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3\|4 per cent.
1 to 6 months 2 1\|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 29.

Ready prices for B.R.B. Beet Sugar have dropped by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about a Pence or two per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices. Prices for Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar also registered a drop of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 14\|12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9\|12 per F.B.H.
Shipment. June. Sh. 14\|6 per F.B.H.
Shipment July Aug Sept. Sh. 14\|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo., Nov. Dec. Sh. 15\|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan. Feb March Sh. 15\|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C.F. June Sh. 15\|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar Jan Feb March Sh 15\|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar Oct Nov Dec. Sh. 15\|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar Jan Feb March Sh 15\|5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 15 per
Tone: Weak.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1	5	9
4 1/2 per cent India Loan 1950/55	91	7	6
African and Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1	7	0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java	2	5	3
Attock Oil	1	0	6
Associated Portland Cement	0	18	10 1-2
Bengal Iron Ord.	0	19	0
Burma Corporation	0	14	0
British American Tobacco	5	0	6
Courtaulds	6	19	6
Calico Printers	1	6	3
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1	14	6
Anglo-Persian Oil Io.	4	7	6
English Elec. Co., Ord.	0	9	6
Rine Spinners Ord.	2	3	9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1	10	0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4	15	0
Siemens Bros.	1	5	6
Central Prov. Manganese	6	1	3
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5	0	0
Malayalam Plantations	2	0	0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0	9	3
Rubber Plants, Invest. Trust Ord.	2	0	3
Sondan Plantations	5	2	0
Vickers Ord.	0	9	6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0	12	9
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	4	18	9

Remarks:—Government Securities.—Firm.
General Securities.—Improving tendency.
Oil shares.—Dull and Uninteresting.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

29th June 27.

The produce market ruled steady with slightly better enquiry.—

Linseed Sept.	11	7	9
Wheat Sept.	8	2	0
Linseed bold Ready	11	6	0
Mawraseed Aug.	8	0	0
Gram Punjab.	45	4	0
Castorseed A|S.	50	5	0
Castorseed Ready	9	13	0

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

29th June 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th Inst.

Wheat	5,303 cwts.
Linseed	7,257 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,611 ,,
Gingellyseeds	370 ,,
Poppyseed	153 ,,
Groundnuts	1,990 ,,
Castorseed	147 ,,
Rice	49,302 ,,
Myrabollams	1,751 ,,
Cottonseed	347 ,,
Gram	1,150 ,,
Joowar	179 ,,
Barley	243 ,,
Barjee	2,092 ,,
Coal	2,026 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special to "Chronicle".)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), June 27.

Wheat Hau	4	7	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	12	3
Wheat Asuj	4	14	3
Gram Har	3	12	3
Gram Asuj	4	1	0
Barley Asuj	3	7	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	1	6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	3

READY.

Wheat 4/5 to 4/12, Gram 3/11 to 3/13, Barley 3/1 to 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 3/15, Oil of Rapeseeds 1/8.
Market arrival.
Wheat 1,000 mds. Gram 2,000 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.
Market condition.—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 28.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and C.	£19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1|2
National Bank	£49-3|4
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£85-7|8
Conversion Loan	£75-7|8
Indian Loan 5 percent.	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1|4 per cent.	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69-1|4
Consols	£54-1|4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93

(Continued from colum 6.)

Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30		
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130		
Madras United ..	250	15	600		
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830		
Mathradas	100	..	80		
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275		
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12	
Mysore	53	4	126	4	
New City of Bombay	100	10	120		
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	318	12	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	45		
Pearl	250	8	585		
Poenix	100	10	397	8	
Premier..	100	..	11		
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	09		
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800		
Simplex	100	..	185		
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30		
Standard	500	..	1625		
Swadeshi	500	..	518	12	
Swan	00	..	160		
Tata Mill O.	5	..	190		
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	275		
Vishnu P.	500	35	600		
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50	975		

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad					400			
Bombay Cotton					347	8		
Bombay Dyeing	925	12	927	8	921	12	921	8
Century ..							426	4
Central India							5 2	8
Colaba Land					147		8	
Crescent			217	8	220	217	8	220
Edward Sassoon							136	4
Fazulbhoy	9114		916	4	911	4	916	4
Finlays							152	8
Globe								40
Gokak					134			
ndian Bleaching..					242	8		
Indore Malwa					382	8		
Kohinoor					1250			
Madhowjee					120			
Mathuradas					80			
Meyer Sassoon					92	8		
Mysore					126	4		
New great	325	318	12	325	328	12		
Pearl	578	12	585	578	12	585		
Pabany					261	4		
Phoenix					397	8		
Simplex ..					185			
Swadeshi					518	12		
Swan Mills					100			
Tata Mills					100			
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					77	15	6	
Govt. Paper 5 per cent					108	3		

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BIG TRANSFER BUSINESS.

Bombay, 29, June 27.

MILL SHARES:—

The market ruled steady in the absence of business. A large volume of transfer business was put through.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was small fluctuation in Tata Iron shares but closed steady. Cement shares ruled rather firm.—

SECURITIES:—

Securities remained dull with very little business. Although money rates are easier, there is no investment enquiry as investors prefer sterling securities in which a good business was reported to-day at higher rates.

SHARES.

29th June 27.

Mill shares opened at about the closing quotations, eased a little but again improved and closed steady, having a small fluctuation, as to-day having more budli business than open transaction, the budli yielding to the investors 8 per cent.

Tata Dfd. and ordinary were easy in the closing but steadily improved and closed firm. Tata Hydro. fluctuated within narrow limits. Tata second preference were steady at 89-9.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1475 and that of contributories 370 buyers which Central Bank changed hands 29\|10, Bank of India quoted 80. Baroda Bank 87.

Tram ordinary were all the time steady and were in good demand and closed at 146-4.

In miscellaneous: B. Burma were weak, and touched to 642\|8 which closed at 646-4.

We quote:—Fazul 916-4, B, Dyeings 927-8 Pearl 585. Crescent 220, Indore 382\|8. Pabaney 261-4, Nagpur 532-8, Swadesh 518-12, New Great 318\|12. Simplex 185. Finlay 152\|8. Swan 160. Tata Dfd. 190. Tata ordinary 58-4. Tata Hydro 1060. B. Burma 646-4 Bundi 27\|7 Indian Cement 201\|4 Tata 2nd 89-8, Alcock 293\|12, Tram ord. 146-4.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs. as
Bank of India ..	50	22	80
Baroda	50	4	87
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68
Central	25	1-4	29 10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81
Imperial ..	500	40	1475
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370
Union	5	0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		27 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26
Indian Cement O.	350	..	201 4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	178 12
Katni Cement D.	10	..	657 8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50 12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	861 12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	206 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	247 8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16 10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	820
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146 4
Bombay Tramways P...	50	2 8	03
Karachi Electticity	100	6	104
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1060
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	997 8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	555
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856 4
MPANIES. PRESS OC			
Barsi Press ..			430
Akbari ..	500	..	125
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	200
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220
New Berar ..	500	7	755
New East India	1,000	9	980
New Mofussil P.	400	5	566
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	214
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	646 4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8 Prem

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 29.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108|2|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1941 Rs. 106|1.
6 per cent Bond (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|13.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 191 Rs. 112|8.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103
Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77|15-6 1945/55 Rs. Rs. 108|2|6.

Tone of Market:—Steady

Burma Corporation	10	0-6		10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil		36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9		6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..		170	
Jost Engineering	100	10		140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30		350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50		80	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y		680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y		134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..		89	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30		190	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..				58	4
Thacker ..	50	..		115	
Telephons ..	50	Nil		41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	60	228		1200	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.		5	4
Jupiter				5	12
New India ..	25	..		33	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.		1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5	12
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10		100	
Apollo	50	..		7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..		2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	16		3 7	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.		9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		927	8
Bombay Industrial	108			6	
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil		307	8
Broach Fine Counte ..	50	..		76	
Century ..	100	10y		426	4
Central India O.	100	15		532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		475	
Ceylon	100	..		57	
Colaba Land .. .. Mill	100	6		147	8
Crescent ..	100	4		220	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..		250	
David	500	..		250	
Duria	100	..		170	
Kawn	250	55		780	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1	
Currimbhoy Pabanay	100	nil	260		
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	136	4	
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	23		
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145		
Fazulbhoy	100	25	911	4	
Finlay	1,000	..	192	8	
Framjee Petit	100	..	625		
Gokak	100	5	135		
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1950		
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	2	2	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200		
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382	8	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70		
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	100		
Kishchand	25	..	3	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1250		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	350		

(Continued in colum 4.)

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY'S

nicipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
rwood League: Cheshire vs. Royal Artillery Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 1.

ree Arts Ball, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.
e s.s. "Malwa" with the English mails of 16th inst. due at 5 a.m.
rwood League: Cheshire vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Customs vs. Telegraphs, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 2.

he s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan line S.S. "Ogilvy" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 27th inst.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Mrs. McKenzie will speak on "Open Air Schools".

DESHBANDHU AND BENGALIS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting in memory of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Bengal Club premises at Parel.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LD.

The Adjourned 21st Annual General Meeting of the Bank will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday (the 3rd prox) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

For the benefit of the public residing in the delivery area of the Dadar Post Office, two additional clearances of street letter boxes have been introduced between 6-30 and 7-30 a.m. and 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. in connection with Poona Express and next morning local Delivery, respectively.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand as per programme overleaf to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). WEATHER PERMITTING:—

1. March. "Florentiner" Fucik. 2. Valsette. "Wood Nymphs" Eric Coates. 3. Selection. "Rose Marie" Friml.ted Laite. "Ballet Egyptien" Luigini. 5. Serenata. Teselli. 6. Selection. "A Country Girl" Monckton. 7. Intermezzo. "Shepherd of the Hills" Nichells. 8. Finale. "My Mammy and Garmenita" Donaldson.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Thursday):—

5 to 6 p.m. English Classical, Vocal and Instrumental Music.—1. The May Night. Tenor. 2. The Vagebond. Bass Baritone. 3. The Sweetest Cell. Tenor. 4. Aus der Hermatt. Violin and Piano. 5. Volge Boatmen Song-Ei Ukhnem. Russian Quartette.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Musical Items various.—II. Travatore-Verdi The Anvil Chorus Act 2. Mixed Chorus with Orch. 2. London and Daventry Calling Part I Band. 3. London and Daventry Calling Part II Band. 4. 1. Minnette No. 1 and a (Back) Violin with Piano. 2. The Little Windmill (Couperin).

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Musical Items various continued. 1. Devotion. Tenor. 2. Anvil Chorus—II. Travatore Verdi. English Chorus with Orchestra. 3. Palonaise Militaire (Chapin) Piano Solo. 4. When Night Descends. Tenor. 5. Tannhauser. Orchestra and Chorus.

Call Sign—2FV. Wavelength—387 metres. Power—100 Watts.

It is understood that the Governor of Bengal will proceed on Eastern Bengal tour about the middle of July.

The business before the August Session of the Bengal Council is likely to be mostly non-official.

The Calcutta Branch of the European Association will entertain the governor at a dinner at the Saturday Club on July 12.

"FORTUNE INDICATOR"

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA one crore of times for each planet to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter.

ANMA PATRIKA OFFICE,
CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
(S. India.)

BELGAUM DISTRICT BOARD

DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DECISION UPHELD

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Crump on the Appellate side of the High Court dispose of an interesting appeal regarding the disputed election of the President of the District Local Board, Belgaum.

THE CASE.

The plaintiff G.N. Kulkarni and V.S. Marihal, members of the District Local Board, Belgaum filed a suit before the Subjudge, Belgaum for a declaration that Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, was not duly elected President of the Board for the triennium beginning from May 1st, 1926 and for an injunction that he should be restrained from doing any business as President, and that the second defendant A.S. Maudkar, Chief Officer of the Board be restrained from dealing with the first defendant S. N. Angadi as the President, and that the third defendant P. R. Chikodi, the retiring President, be restrained from handing over charge of his office to the first defendant.

Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. O' Gorman for the defendants.

The only questions for consideration before their Lordships were whether the notice of meeting was circulated to the members, within the meaning of Section 23 of Local Boards Act, and whether the meeting was validly concerned. Secondly, if so, whether the retiring President had the power to dissolve the meeting, and thirdly, whether the fact that seven members left after the Chairman had pronounced the meeting dissolved, affected subsequent proceedings in which a new Chairman was elected.

Their Lordships held that the notice was circulated to all members including the member Malji about whom the point of want of notice was raised.

As regards the President's power to dissolve the meeting, their Lordships did not go into the point, but held that the meeting was properly convened and that the President had wrongly dissolved it.

On the point of the seven members leaving, their Lordships observed: "If they left, they did so at their own peril, and if, in law, the Chairman's act was illegal on the remaining members were entitled to proceed, and they elected a new Chairman, then the retiring seven members could not complain in law.

"Members had powers to continue the meeting notwithstanding the Chairman's erroneous declaration of dissolution on the members present were entitled to proceed with the election."

Under the circumstances, their Lordships agreed with the decision of the District Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs.

COLD-BLOODED AND WANTNO MURDER

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONFIRDEM

The Hon. Justic Patker and Baker at the High Court heard the appeal filed by four persons of the Thana District against the sentences of death passed on them by the Sessions Judge for the cold blooded and wanton murder of a Police Patil.

The first accused is a "vardi" of Rajwali in Bassein Taluka, and the others are Kolis, residing in another village. They were charged with the murder of Sukria Mangalia, the Police Patil of Rajawali. The prosecution alleged that mother-in-law of the deceased in whose house he was living had developed a violent hatred towards him and desired to get rid of him. She, therefore, instigated the first accused by promising him a reward for doing the ghastly deed. The first accusd decoyed the deceased to the forest one day in October last, and there murdered him with the help of the other accused.

A confession was made by the first accused at the Sessions Court, admitting that he had undertaken to murder the deceased for a reward of Rs. 300. Janki, the deceased's mother-in-law also figured as the fifth accused but she was acquitted both by the jurors and the judge.

Their Lordships in disposing of the appeal held that the first accused had hired the other four to commit the murder. The particular part taken by each was not important. It was enough that they all were parties to the conspiracy to kill a man who had done them no wrong. The only motive that weighed with the assassins was a pecuniary one. It was a cold blooded and wanton murder without any extenbating circumstance. Their Lordships, therefore, saw no reason to mitigate the sentence, and agreed with the Sessions Judge that all the four accused should be hanged.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

"MURDER WAS OUT AT LAST."

A confirmation case, illustrating the truth of the adage "Murder will out", was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar and Mr. Justice Blackwell on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court.

The accused Aba Change, a cultivator of Thana District was found guilty of the murder of Padi, the wife of Shanwar, under whom he was serving on July 18, 1922, and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Thana subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The prosecution case was that Aba was at the time of the offence and for some 7 or 8 years before a farm servant of Padi's husband Shanwar and lived in their premises. On the day of the occurrence, Padi questioned the accused if he was not going to work. He replied in the negative. She reported that if he did not want to work he had no business to stay in that house. The accused at once flew into a rage and struck her with an axe on the neck. Padi drdopped down dead and the accused ran away. Police investigated into the case and the preliminary deposition of witnesses were recorded by the Taluq Magistrate. When after a lapse of four years the accused returned to the village the case was re-opened and he was tried and convicted as above.

The accused's case in the town Court and in appeal was that it was the complainant Shanwar, the husband of the deceased who was the murderer.

The accused admitted, having absconded for four years and sought, for the first time in the Court of Sessions, to explain it away by saying that he was on terms of criminal intimacy with the deceased and that on the morning in question he was guilty of unduly familiar gestures to her, which her husband saw. Thereupon according to him, the husband killed her and he (accused) said "because he was afraid that the husband would also strike him".

Their Lordships upheld the conviction and with regard to the sentence found there was no serious provocation. A single circumstance was the lapse of time. That lapse was due to the success of the accused in absconding which could hardly be adequate reason for altering the sentence. The appeal was dismissed and the death sentence was confirmed.

3000 PILGRIMS RETURN FROM HAJ.

34 DEATHS DURING VOYAGE.

Two more steamers carrying pilgrims from Jeddah arrived in Bombay during the past two days.

The S. S. "Servistan" which arrived on Tuesday with 1592 pilgrims, reported 26 deaths during the voyage owing to weakness and privations. Two cases of Small-pox were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital and the ship was put into Quarantine.

The S. S. "Takada" arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning with 1339 pilgrims. Eight deaths occurred during the voyage, while one died in Bombay Harbour. The pilgrims were taken to the Haji Sabu Siddique Musaferkhana in motor lorries where they were entertained by Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, a member of the Haj Committee. Out of the 3000 pilgrims who arrived this week from Jeddah about 1500 have already left for their native places.

ARREST LEADS TO DISCOVERY

CONTRACTOR IN TROUBLE

By a smart Coup, the police have caught within their net the alleged, authors of dacoities ranging from Chembur to Walkeshwar. In the course of a series of arrests one Lalloo was caught by sub-Inspector Mr. Hasan Ali.

Questioned as regards the revolver, the youth immediately pointed out the place where he had kept the weapon. He showed the room of the lanlord's brother named Rustomji Maneckji Billimoria residing in a room on the first floor and doing business as a quarry contractor.

The police at once went up and began searching the room of Billimoria who finding himself in trouble pointed to the latrine where a bundle was placed. On opening it Mr. Hasan Ali found a Wembly revolver and a box containing 20 cartridges. He then arrested Billimoria and he was placed before the Commissioner of Police who ordered his prosecution.

POSSESSING ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE.

Billimoria was therefore charged by Inspector Dyer before Mr. Jungalwala, at the Dadar Court on Wednesday with possessing arms without a license.

Mr. Kothare, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Rutnagar defended the accused.

After the evidence of Mr. Hasan Ali and Lalloo, the accused in his statement said that the latter had given him the bundle at 3 p.m. saying that he would come back at 8 p.m. and take it from him. When he returned home at night he saw a crowd of people in the building who said that Lalloo was arrested. Apprehending some trouble he went and concealed the bundle in the latrine.

Charged, the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Ratnagar contended that the accused had no intention to make use of the weapon and pleaded that his case was to be distinguished from other persons and asked the Court to deal leniently with him.

DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Mr. Kothare asked for a deterrent sentence remarking that such persons who were in respectable walks of life should not associate themselves with criminals.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 250 or in default six weeks' hard labour.

The fine was paid.

PORT TRUST PROFITS AND LOSSES

WORKERS ROBBED TO PAY OFFICERS

BOMBAY, June 28.

What is the profit and loss account of the Bombay Port Trust in its housing scheme for employees is said to have been one of questions raised by one of the Indian trustees at a meeting of the Port Trust some time ago. In connection with the discussion that the question gave rise to, a statement is said to have been prepared showing the profit and loss on the housing accomodation provided for different employees. According to this statement, it is stated the Port Trust earns 3 to 5 percent on the huts it provides for the labourers of the Port Trust while it loses according to one calculation over Rs. 2½ lakhs per year on the bungalows provided for the superior officers of the Trust numbering about 10 while according to another calculation the loss ought to be estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs per year. The calculation of the loss at about Rs. 2½ lakhs takes as earnings about Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs which, it is said, would have been payable to the officers concerned as rent allowance while the calculation of the loss at Rs. 5 lakhs excludes this hypothetical earning from consideration. The calculations in both the cases take into account the moiety which is paid by the officer occupying a bungalow as rent. In one case, it is said the bungalow provided for an officer costs the Port Trust according to its calculations Rs. 2,000 per month while the salary of the officer is only in its neighbourhood.—Free Press.

93 BORAHS CHARGED WITH DEFAMAT[illegible]

CASE TRANSFERRED TO 4TH COURT

Quite a large number of Borahs were present in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the case against Mamuji Lukmanji and 92 others, who were charged with having made defamatory allegations against Fatehalli Ebrahim Furniturewala, a local merchant, was taken up for hearing.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for some of the accused and Mr. Shete appeared for the complainant.

It was alleged against all the 93 accused that they had sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police in which serious allegations of a defamatory nature were made about the complainant's character.

The case was not proceeded with. His Worship suggested whether there was any objection having the case transferred to the Fourth Court. The Council for the accused had no objection. The case was, eventually, transferred to the Fourth Court.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office have been removed to Hari Building, Old Customs House Road.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.

Previous Close	16.79
To-day's Opening	16..83
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	16.69
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 29.

Liv. Pre. Close	8.83
To-day's Opening	8.90
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing	8.91
Difference	+.08

July Expectation Rs. 338/8

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, June 29.

Silver Ready	26 2 0
Difference	0 2 0 Higher
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Difference	0 2 0 Higher

Tone of Market:—India, bought.

SEEDS.

The Ruling Rates of the Seeds Trading Association are:—

Article	Opening Deli.	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Castorseeds	Sept 50/	51/	50/12	51/
Cottonseed	Jan. 4/7			4/7/6
Groundnutseeds	July 62/12			62/12
	Feb. 56/10	54/13		56/12

SION HILL FOR SERVICE RESERVOIR.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT RECORDED

STANDING COMMITTEE AND VICAJEE'S FEES

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the scheme for the construction of a service reservoir on Sion Hill. The Commissioner was of opinion that the site should be acquired when the opportunity arose so that when it became necessary to construct a reservoir no difficulty might arise regarding the site.

GOVT'S FAVOURABLE TERMS.

The Commissioner said that the Government had now offered favourable terms and there was the chance of the land value going high in future.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai suggested to take the hill on lease for the purpose of developing it into a garden.

SEE THAT SITE WAS NOT LOST

The Commissioner said it was an exceedingly attractive site and one of the conditions the Government wanted to make in connection with a reservior was that a garden should be laid out on the top of it. He advised the Committee to see that the site was not lost to them.

The Commissioner's report was recorded.

DONATIONS TO MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved:

'That it is the opinion of the Standing Committee that considering medical help, Municipality renders to the citizens and where necessary, this may be extended—no donations to private or public 'medical' institutions be recommended to the Corpiration.' "

For want of a seconder the proposition was dropped.

COUNSEL'S FEES.

The Committee then considered a letter to the Chairman, dated 27th June 1927, from Mr. V. F. Vicajee, viz:

"May I draw your attention to the fact that my fees in the case of Higgins have still remained unpaid?

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give your early consideration to the matter."

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee suggested that the matter should be settled with Mr. Vicajee once for all.

He urged the House to postpone consideration of the matter and in the meantime appoint Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. P. J. Murzban to bring about a settlement. The Commissioner said on 24/10/1923 the Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 675 as the fees of Mr. Vicajee against his bill for Rs. 1200 which he did not accept.

DUTY OF COMMITTEE

Dr. R. M. Mistry said if they had engaged the Municipal Solicitor to defend Higgins perhaps the cost would have been still higher. Besides Higgins must have settled the fees of Mr. Vicajee before engaging him and it was therefore the duty of the Standing Committee to sanction the bill.

MEDIATORS APPOINTED.

After some discussion the consideration of the matter was postponed for a week, and Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. P. J. Murzban were requested to see Mr. Vicajee and bring about a settlement.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED

TIMELY APPEARENCE OF CROWD SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE

Jacob Circle was the scene of a great sensation on Tuesday night when two Pathans waylaid a Mahommedan lady pedestrian and robbed her of her ornaments worth about Rs. 350/.

It appears that Ashabi Madar was going along the road near Dhobi Ghat at about 9 p.m. when two Pathans suddenly pounced upon her. One of them, it is alleged gagged and throttled her, while the other started removing her gold bangles. The Pathan, who was holding the woman's throat, left off his hold, it is stated, to pull out a knife, but in the meantime the woman screamed and a large number of people were drawn to the spot. Pathans, however, took to their heels with gold bangles and other ornaments.

The police were informed and they were soon on the track of the Pathans. One of them was traced and arrested. The other is still at large.

Gulamkhan Abidkhan, the arrested Pathan was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, by sub-Inspector Inamdar and remanded into police custody for ten days as his companion was still to be arrested.

Men and Matters.

Mothers with daughters to get married and young women finding it difficult to get life-partners will heartily endorse the legislative zeal of Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, member of the U. P. Legislative Council.

* * * * * * *

The learned Doctor interpellated the U. P. Government at the Council session on Saturday whether they had decided to bring in a Bill imposing a tax on bachelors in the United Provinces. The had not, was the reply.

* * * * * * *

Bachelors in India who have no intention of being trapped into matrimony should beware of this incipient danger of legislative coercion. To-day it is seen in just a casual interpellation. But who knows the idea may be taken up in other Provinces, and the latter may not be so irresponsive to it as the U. P. Government were. The time has come, therefore, for a Bachelors' Protection League.

* * * * * * *

The efforts of those "friends of India" in England, who so ardently love the land from which they draw pensions or dividends, to impress upon the Tory Government that the Stadutory Commission should have no room for anybody, British or Indian, who has previous contact with India, are persistent but foolish and pathetic.

* * * * * * *

According to this gentry, the Member of Parliament who declares "I am interested in India. I have read a lot about the country, its peoples, its cities, Lahore, for example, which is situated on the Ganges . . . is better fitted to examine the fitness of the Indians for another "dose" of Self-Government than Englishmen or Indians who know the country.

* * * * * * *

It is a case of ignorance not only being bliss, but being considered a qualification to pass judgment on others. Even a Tory Government will find it hard to accept the absurd suggestion.

* * * * * * *

Employer: "Yes, I advertised for a strong boy. Do you think you would suit?"

Applicant. "Well, I've just finished licking nineteen other applicants out in the hall".

He got the job.

O DHOBIE, REND CLOTHES, NOT HEARTS.

Hard-worked is our ubiquitous Indian dhobie,
To smash clothes all is his great hobby.
He earns a lot, but keeps on ever "grousing,"
Spares some chips for swilling and "sorrow-drowning"
Lives there at Baroda a very jolly good soul,
Who on wedding day, played a Shetia's role.
Overjoyed, he orders out a party for "nauch."
And engages a dancing girl for rupees ten times 'paunch' (5)
The dancer soon comes, strutting and skipping and hopping,
Lo! She soon finds her silvery brow mopping.
She gets quick her life's electric shock
Ah, how ill-fated stars do ofttimes mock!
Her customer is her own Dhobie, none else!
Did she dance before him, her pride would get death-bells.
So she goes away in a huff without Charleston-ing,
And dhobies join soon and take to her dirty "linen-washing."
Now listen ye all, this sequel, it is no fiction.
Dhobies hold a 'punch,' and agree on drastic action.
They boycott the dancer and all her "jatwallas ekatum."
No washing of their clothes for any tempting sum.
There's none so poor as to wash their dirty linen.
The dancer's "jatwallas" soon had their hearts riven.
The "nautchwali" sees now her mistakes and admits
And falls on dhobie's knees, and to dancing she submits.
And now she dances before the dhobies one and all,
Who are mighty pleased and raise a fund so tall;
They gave the dancer bakshish good and grand
Rs. 300 in all, a purse and ornaments of purest brand.
Now peace and amity prevails in Baroda once more.
When strife and bitterness threatened life to bore
So "all's well that ends well" is proved truly mighty,
No jarring notes when Maharaja is busy in merry Blighty.
O Jhabwalla, is this at all possible without you?
Baroda has stolen a march, please take from this your clue.
O, Ye Dhobies "Union's strength" is proved once again!
Ye can rend the clothes but not the hearts with pain.

KAL.

G. D. A. - - RESULTS - - - A SPLENDID RECORD - - - 43% PASS. - - -

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY JUNE 30, 1927.

THE PACT AND THE CONGRESS.

It is very gratifying that Muslim opinion is slowly but steadily veering round to the Muslim proposals of Delhi ratified later by the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay. A few days ago Mr. M. C. Chagla of Bombay, who reflects the young Muslim Nationalist opinion of the country, made out a strong case for the Bombay Pact. We have now before us the long interview given by Hakim Ajmal Khan to the Associated Press. Hakimji holds a unique position in the country. A staunch Muslim without the least trace of communalism, an equally staunch Nationalist all his life long, he is like Mahatma Gandhi, one of the few who are respected by all communities. Temperamentally averse to all party and communal bickerings, his views have always been marked by a fairness, and a grasp of essentials that we expect from a ripe statesman. We cordially commend to our readers, both Hindu and Muslim, the considered opinion of such a trusted leader on the historic proposals. Like Mahatmaji he is quite conscious of the limitations of those proposals. But he is convinced at the same time that they are "a very important first step towards a desirable goal" and that they are" the best and most effective of the several solutions which had hitherto been advanced and an equitable and just solution of an important part of the Hindu-Muslim tangle."

With reference to the hesitation of a section of the Muslims to accept the scheme of joint electorates, Hakimji says that the two communities have to live in peace or at war; if they prefer to live amicably, joint electorates would then be most workable; and if they do not mean to be friends, even separate electorates will not suffice to safeguard a minority. In proof he cites the instances of a number of Provinces where, in the absence of communal harmony, the Muslims would be no-where even with a coalition with Government members in the Councils. He rounds off the argument with a happy metaphor saying: "You cannot stand on the edge of a precipice of suspicion and distrust and talk of safeguarding interests. You must first bridge the gulf of communal bitterness before thinking of any workable solution. It is urged by some Muslims against joint electorates that a Muslim representative of a joint electorate is not so thorough-going an advocate as one elected by a separate Muslim electorate. But Hakimji says this disadvantage, if it be one, is common to both communities. Besides, it can be regarded from the national, and, therefore, the right, standpoint to be a great advantage, for representatives of joint electorates, while safeguarding the legitimate interests of their respective communities will be compelled to promote the common interests of all the communities. "It is just the natural influence which would bring about the election of the right men and clear to a great extent the stifling atmosphere of communal hatred and exclusiveness. There is, however one genuine disability of the Muslims, which, says Hakimji, can be removed by the same spirit of give and take that has prompted the Delhi proposals. In many Provinces the Muslims are in such a small minority that on a purely mathematical basis they will hardly have an effective voice in the administration of those Provinces. This point will have to be considered along with the rights of all important minorities. It is possible and desirable to strengthen the weak links of the nation without any prejudice to the strength of the majorities. On the other hand, in the Punjab and Bengal, though the Muslim population has a majority, their voting strength is not commensurate with that majority. If the franchise in these Provinces, as indeed throughout the country, can be appreciably widened, it will be an advantage to the whole nation. Then remains the fear that the Government may accept the joint electorate and ignore the claims of Sind and the Frontier Province. Hakimji's reply is worthy of an ardent Congressman. The Delhi proposals, he says, are now adopted by the Congress and the Congress may be trusted not to leave these provinces in the lurch after their solemn Pact.

Altogether, Hakimji's interview is an unanswerable case for the Delhi proposals and should go a long way in reassuring the few Muslims who have still any misgivings about the proposals. In this connection we would make a sugestion or two. Misgivings about the Delhi proposals are not confined to Muslims alone. They are shared by some Hindus too. And the mischievous elements which profit from our divisions are doing all they can to belittle or even misrepresent the proposals. It is therefore, the duty of all those leaders who believe in the proposals to carry on ceaseless propaganda, answering like Hakimji all the doubts and fears prompted by prejudice or timidity. We would suggest, in addition to a series of mass meetings, the publication of an authoritative pamphlet signed by a large number of our responsible leaders, Hindu and Muslim. If the pact is only a good, first step, it would be foolish to stop at formulating it. The propaganda in its favour may be trusted to facilitate that change of heart for which Mahatma Gandhi pleads. We must and can bring about that change of heart, even if it is not already dimly perceptible. This however, would require positive efforts, however trivial they may appear to some. The policy of waiting for the clouds to blow over must be rejected. It is also essential that the miserable party bickerings about Ministries and Council demonstrations, which have so long distracted our attention from the graver and more urgent problem of communal harmony, must now cease, if only for a time. While the old constitution is in the melting pot and a new one is about to emerge, sheer common-sense dictates that just at present our main concern should be to see that the whole country speaks out with one mind, with one voice. Let the Congress be the one institution to give expression to that united mind. Dispassionate well-wishers of the Congress should lose no time in flinging its doors wide open, making entrance into it possible for all who want the country's freedom. We would specially appeal to Muslims to join the Congress in larger numbers both in their own interests and those of the country. If, as Hakim Ajmal Khan says, the Congress is to bear the brunt of the fight for the whole Pact, it is but proper for Muslims to join the Congress and strengthen the hands of those Congressmen who have pledged themselves to the Pact. It is quite natural for the Muslims to insist upon the rights of the minority. But let them not trust these rights to the sufferance of an alien power which can never be more or nearer to them than their brethren of the soil. Let them rather win those rights from their countrymen in the people's common forum, the Congress.

IMPERIAL MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The question of vernaculars as the media of instruction was bound to be discussed at the Imperial Education Conference in London. But even here, as often before, there was a good deal of confusion of thought. Whenever one pleads for the mother tongue as a natural and perfect medium of instruction, the champion of English begins to hold forth on the value of English and the disaster that would follow its abolition. And flying off at a tangent, he panegyrises the western system of education, the virility of western culture and so on. But the foremost advocates of the vernaculars as media of instruction have never proposed to boycott English, much less the western system of education or culture. All that they want is that the knowledge imparted to boys at school and in the lower classes in colleges should be imparted in their mother-tongue, whether that knowledge is western or eastern, northern or southern. And this principle is followed all the world over—except in India. The result is that our best boys are forced to cram everything in a language of which, according to every educational inspector they know precious little. They get muddled by the unnatural attempt and imbibe neither western nor eastern culture. This may be an imperial system but it is surely not consistent with western psychology. In any case it has ruined Indian education. Even B.A., students, at the time of their examination drop their text books and start mugging up catch-penny summaries not because they are not industrious enough—no students in the world can beat Indian students in that respect—but only because they cannot trust themselves to reproduce the contents of the text books in their own English. Let the champions of the English medium persuade any of our Universities to publish a batch of fifty consecutive answer papers submitted by their Matriculation and Intermediate candidates in subjects like History or Civics. The bubble of the English medium would burst that moment.

POWER OF PERSONALITY.

BY G. K. N.

Apropos of the series of panels at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminister, unveiled by Mr. Baldwin, representing British history of a thousand years in which India is the only representative of the overseas Empire, with the painting of Sir Thomas Roe's embassy to the Court of Jehangir in 1628, it is interesting to note that Professor H. Heras, M. A., of the St. Xavier's College has recently unearthed important Portuguese records relating to the early connections of the Europeans with the Moghul Court. The Portuguese were the very serious rivals of the British. It was Roe's towering personality and certain foibles of Jehangir which contributed to the final emergence of triumphant Britain. The Emperor, especially in his cups was a man of weak character and the powerful personality of Xavier could bend his imperial caprices to his own purpose. On the other hand, Sir Thomas Roe was not a less magnetic individual who pulled Jehangir in the opposite direction. He so far won the confidence of the Emperor that Jehangir once proposed to the English Ambassador to act as Imperial intermediary between the British and the Portuguese. "The King," says Roe himself "said he would take upon himself to conclude a peace between us and the Portuguese." A portion of a treaty of peace signed between the subjects of His Majesty Jehangir and the Portuguese depicts a concrete and successful though evanescent manoeuvre of the then dominant European power in India to oust their English and Dutch competitors. It lays down:—

"Whereas it is understood that the British and the Dutch under the cloak of merchants, come to these parts to settle in them and to conquer lands therein, owing to their living in Europe in distress and poverty and whereas their presence in India will be detrimental to all, as time has now shown during the occasion of war that resulted between the Moghuls and the Portuguese; the said Ambassadors of Peace settle that H. M. Jehangir and the Viceroy (Portuguese) of the State of India will not engage in any trade with the said (English and Dutch) nations."

Another item is interesting inasmuch as it reveals the part religion played in international commerce.

"His Majesty will order to be set at liberty all the subjects of H.M. the King of Portugal that may be found captives in his territories and who may not have become Mahomedans; and in the same way the Portuguese Viceroy of the State of India will order to be released and set at liberty all the subjects of H. M. Jehangir whom the Portuguese may have as captives and who have not turned Christians."

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN LAW.

(By B. G. Kher.)

'Inter-communal' marriages are of very rare occurrence to-day and they will continue to be so for some years to come. Even 'inter-caste' marriages do not take place freely and frequently. The caste feeling is not restricted only to Hindus as may at first sight be supposed. It exists among Native Christians and to a certain extent amongst Muslims also. In my opinion, most objections to intercaste or inter-communal marriages are due either to false pride or otherwise to a false notion of religion and the rest are due to a fear of changing the established order of things due to ignorance. Now we must remember that even where there is no legal religious or other obstacle to marriage, people do not marry merely because they belong to the same caste or religion or country. Cultural affinity, age, social status and several other considerations play an important part in bringing about a marriage union. Even where marriages take place at the desire of the relatives of the parties to them, these factors are generally taken into consideration. Inter-communal marriages only take place and can only take place under the present conditions between adults and there is no reason to suppose that the parties to them will not have due regard to their own welfare and happiness.

PERVERSE OBJECTIONS.

But we find that society considers itself greatly aggrieved when any one marries outside its fold and especially is this the case in the caste or community to which the girl belongs. "Oh! they are sure to be unhappy after the first glamour has disappeared", people exclaim and more often than not the wish is father to the thought. I have seen people who are otherwise sane, entirely lose their heads over this question. In all solemnity, I was told while discussing an inter-communal marriage which took place years ago that the speaker would not have minded so much if the offending member of his community had formed illicit connection with the other party, but to him marriage was degrading and immoral. Perversity cannot go further.

NEW TENDENCIES.

The Muslims should have no objection, I think, to inter-communal marriages. The whole question of caste distinctions among Hindus is now engaging the attention of the Hindus, and some of the Sangathanists and Reformers are anxious that instead of the present 4,000 odd castes, they should have only the "4 Varnas" and that the untouchables should be absorbed in these four castes. I wish this is done at once. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction but if anything will bring this about (and it is a 'big' if) first our attitude to inter-caste marriages and next to inter-communal marriages, must undergo a complete change. This change is now made feasible so far as inter-caste marriage is concerned by the recent Special Marriage Act No. XXX of 1923, which makes inter-marriage possible between Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains. And we see that since this Act was passed, Civil Marriages between Hindus of different castes are taking place in much larger numbers. But to my mind, even this idea of classifying the whole Hindu community into four water-tight 'Varnas' is not as practical as it is attractive. The spread of education and the ease of communication are fast destroying social barriers. Cupid is indifferent to caste or creed as Khosro and Jagannath Pandit sang centuries ago. I find that most of the inter-communal or inter-caste marriages which have taken place in Bombay were between students or past students of the same college or between persons, who have both travelled abroad and this tendency is bound to grow. Differences in diet and in the mode of worship, if any, will not be an insuperable objection but will be, and are being adjusted. The advanced Hindu and Muslim, who have both been abroad and been both treated as blacks or niggers, whatever may be their mentality, do not differ in the least in their social life and ways. It is difficult to find out without previous information that Dr. Ansari is not a Hindu and that Pandit Motilal Nehru is not a Mahomedan. Alas! says the orthodox Hindu. Why? answers his England-returned son.

CHANGE THE LAW.

I quite agree that distinctions there are and there will be among men, and I do not approve of the standard of wealth as the best criterion of worth, but to me a good honest Christian, Jew or Muslim is as good, as much a brother as a similar Hindu. Hindus no doubt have an ancient and valuable culture which is their heritage, but must not be their monopoly. They cannot isolate themselves, they must not go on excluding and expelling members out of their fold on the most frivolous grounds, refusing to open their doors to those who desire to come in or else they are bound to perish. They have now realised this. Their ancient forefathers knew it quite well. The proper course now is to permit free inter-communal marriages. Nobody compels you to marry outside your caste or country or even to marry, if you do not want to, but you have no right by law to prevent your neighbour from marrying whom he or she chooses, or to say to him or her "marry if you please, but on the penalty of ceasing to be a Hindu or Muslim." The law in our country must be changed without delay so as to permit this and I wish all success to Dr. Gour, who has already dealt with the legal aspect of this question so fully and ably.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

A PENNY-WISE POUND-FOOLISH POLICY.

BY S. G. WARTY.

I.

The administration reports of Government Departments are proverbially dry, but there is surely none to beat the annual report on the Forest Administration in this respect. Year after year the facts and developments connected with forest administration are presented in a manner and are narrated in a style at once unattractive and uninstructive. Mr. Gennings, the Director of Information, has been in Bombay sufficiently long and should by this time have been able to influence the drafting of the report by the Forest officials on more modern lines. As if to complete the un-attractiveness of the report to the public the price of the report for 1925-26 (the latest to hand) has been enhanced to Rs. 5 as 8—for a book-let be it remembered of about 225 pages of which not more than 57 pages are written matter and the rest tables. With our approach towards responsible Government, we are having even our literature dear, a circumstance not very creditable to ministers.

The Forest Department has been formed "quasi" commercial: that is to say, it has to answer the two-fold object of the production of revenue, and of providing for the wants of the agricultural population. So far as revenue is concerned, we find from the report that the total revenue during 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 75 lakhs while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs, thus yielding a net surplus of Rs. 33 lakhs.

REVENUE FROM FOREST.

This surplus we may examine from two points of view: first as an indication of the increasing skill applied to forest development, and, secondly, in comparison with land revenue. Though the Government of Bombay have during the last seven or eight years realised the increase in the net surplus. This is due to a cumber of causes. As the Chief Conservator has remarked, "it is a most regrettable fact that exploitation is being hampered for want of funds to make and repair roads, whilst plantation works have at the same time to be seriously curtailed for want of money." Once, therefore, a working plan has been sanctioned by Government, the provision of funds for carrying out its prescriptions should follow automatically. But, the Chief Conservator assures us, this is by no means the score at present. It is also a fact that the timber market has been in a depressed condition. But undoubtedly the more serious and enduring cause has been the waste of the departmental zeal and energy in petty fault-findings with the cultivators while the more legitimate work of scientific culture receives insufficient attention. Thus the net gain to Government from the forests in this Presidency is only 8 annas per acre on the average, while in Europe, as Mr. Coppleston has pointed out in his monogram on Bombay Forests, the average income per acre is Rs. 15.

FOREST V. CULTIVATION.

I have said the average net income from

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Too Many Cooks.

How the real and rapid advancement of agriculture in India is retarded owing to the caprice of individual officers in the Department of Agriculture was well brought out in the evidence of Mr. Rowland of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Overseas Trade in London. He told the Linlithgow Commission how "well-meaning Government officers in India connected with Agriculture become possessed with the desire to invent new types of ploughs and give an initial order for a particular design for insignificant quantities. Then other officers in love with another design find that the merits of the first are over-rated and ask the manufacturers to submit revised designs. The first order is, therefore, wasted, the second must be taken in hand and "so the process goes on," says Mr. Rowland. It is for the officers a very entertaining process. The Indian tax-payer suffers because it is he who has to foot the bill. This is a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth, but those who are expected to eat the broth must not complain. It becomes at once so "disloyal" in bureaucratic eyes.

Foolish Prejudice.

The refusal of the cooks of the D. A. V. College of Lahore to serve a "Chamar" student with food shows the deplorable prejudice against the so-called "depressed" classes, which still exists even among the cooks of an Arya Samajist College. The College authorities have done well in dismissing the cooks rather than yielding to their prejudice and compromising the principles of the college. There is a slight chance of the orthodox section of the city getting up a demonstration against what they may regard as a heterodox College. We feel confident, however, that all the students of the College, whether they be Arya Samajists or not, will stand by the college authorities and the boy who has been the innocent cause of this ugly episode. Their temporary inconvenience, if there should be any at all, is nothing compared with the age-long sufferings of our "depressed" countrymen. The cooks, too, deserve to be pitied. That a hundred of them should go on strike rather than serve one "Chamar" boy with food is one more reminder of the fact there is much more talk about removal of untouchability than solid achievement.

In Mendicant Mood.

Sir K. V. Reddy, the Non-Brahmin political leader, gives some extremely inept advice to the Non-Brahmin Federation of Madras which is shortly to hold its sessions there. In a letter to its President he advises the Non-Brahmins to keep aloof from the Congress and pursue the weary and servile method of petitions and protests to the Secretary of State for India and other leading English politicians with the hope of creating amongst them "a favourable impression about Indian aspirations." While Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu and other Non-Brahmin leaders in Madras are striving to bring their community within the Congress fold again, Sir K. V. Reddy emphasizes the narrow-minded view that it should have nothing to do with the premier political organisation in the country and wants the Non-Brahmins not to give up communal representation. We hope the younger generation of Non-Brahmins at least will realise the injury to national advancement in following such advice. Let them boldly join the Congress and capture it if they like. The Congress is not the exclusive property of one particular class or community in India. It belongs to all and those who have the majority in it can and do direct its policy.

A Convert to Prohibition.

Mr. Arogyasamy Mudaliar, Excise Minister of Madras, says that he has now become an ardent convert to prohibition. Only, he would proceed by stages, he would begin by getting the Abkari Act amended with the sanction of the Government of India. We fear the Simla cat will decline to be belled. He would also begin with those districts where there are least difficulties in the import of foreign liquors. If he is so nervous about foreign liquor interests, it would be best for him to begin with those districts where organised public opinion is specially strong against liquor. We cannot help expressing doubts about his ardour for prohibition, from the way he talks of liquor revenue. He says that the total drink bill in the country amounts to a large figure and "this sum could go to the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes and contribute to their prosperity." This is hardly the language of a true prohibitionist. Does the Minister seriously suggest that the good the liquor revenue can do is more than the evil wrought by the source of the revenue itself? If it were so, why should he have prohibition at all? He cannot both eat the cake and have it. If he is serious about prohibition he must be cheerfully prepared for the temporary loss of revenue. It is proved beyond doubt that in the long run prohibition pays both morally and materially.

RIVALRY OF KATHIAWAR PORTS.

GOVT.'S PROPOSAL TO STATES.

ABROGATION OF 1927 TREATY

CONTROL OF PORTS IN LIEU. OF COMPENSATION

MOUNT ABU, June 27.

The Conference of the representatives of the Maritime States of Kathiawar came off on Monday last, the 27th June, at the Residency, Mount Abu. The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson presided. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Navanagar was represented by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. Lalji Naranji of Bombay, while Their Highnesses the Maharana of Porbandar and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi attended the Conference in person. Junagadh was represented by the Vazir Mahamedbhai. Baroda and Bhavnagar represented by Dewan Krishnamacheari and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani are present by special invitation. With the exception of Junagadh, all the other States have submitted written statements taking exception to the arrangements proposed by the Government of India in their Memorandum.

The Conference is considered to be of momentous importance for the whole of India. The proceedings were kept private. It is, however, stated on reliable authority that the Government consider that the necessity for a readjustment of the terms of the agreement of 1917 has now arisen, in view of the altered conditions. The Government of India have, accordingly presented the following Memorandum to the Conference:—

The Government of India proposes that, as an alternative to the reimposition of the land Customs line, the States should agree to an arrangement under which the Customs administration of the ports that remain open to foreign traffic, whether "direct or by transhipment", should be handed over to Customs Officers appointed by and responsible to the Government of India, who will collect Customs duties at British Indian rates, the proceeds being credited to Central revenues in return for an assignment to each State (see below), the remaining ports being closed to such traffic. The Government of India have however authorised their representatives to consider modifications of such an arrangement.

THE LOGICAL ALTERNATIVE.

In arriving at a settlement, it will be borne in mind that the logical alternative to the reimposition of the Land Customs line is an arrangement that would limit the aggregate of the States' shares in the Customs collections to the amount leviable on goods consumed in Kathiawar States. In view however of the opportunities that were given to the States in 1917 and of the extent to which the States have taken advantage of those opportunities, the Government of India are unwilling to insist upon a strict application of the principle stated above. Their offer to those States that will accept the arangement stated in para 1 is a guaranteed annual payment (for a term of years, at the end of which the arrangements will be revised) of a figure equal to (1) the highest amount collected by each State in any year upto and including 1925-26 plus (2) an allowance, where necessary, in consideration of capital expenditure incurred from 1917 upto date on development of their ports and railways serving the ports, plus (10 per cent. of the total of (1) and (2). These terms are suggested in the event of States feeling themselves able to concur without modification in the arrangement outlined in paragraph 1. Should States be unable or unwilling so to concur, the terms suggested would require revision.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY

In the event of it becoming necessary to reimpose the Land Customs line, the Government of India's representatives have been authorised to consider what exemption from duty or other relaxations of the strict application of the land Customs regime could be made effective for those States that would consent to maintain the British Indian Customs rates of duty at their ports. The question of continuing the privilege of free transhipment at British Indian ports and of continuing to treat traffic from the States ports to British Indian ports as coasting traffic will be necessarily affected by the attitude of the States in this matter.

If a settlement is arrived at in accordance with paragraph 1 and 2 above, the Government of India will stipulate that the financial arrangements should have effect from the 1st April 1927.

IMPOSITION OF POLICE LENT BY GOVT.

The development of direct traffic with foreign countries has brought in a serious danger of smuggling of arms, cocain and Seditious literature, and the Government of India feel sure that they can count on the whole-hearted co-operation of the States in dealing with this evil. They propose that all States which have ports that are visited by steamers bringing cargo from foreign ports should agree to employ police officers lent by the Government of India who have been specially trained in this form of preventive work, to assist their own police officers. Similarly, in any arrangement that may be come to, regarding the administration of the ports of Kathiawar, the Government of India will stipulate for the retention of conditions (iii), (iv) and (v) of the 1917 Agreement.

The States are reminded that international obligations may have a bearing in the question of their assessing duties at other than British Indian rates.

RESERVATIONS OF 1917 TREATY.

In the treaty of 1917, there were two important reservations made by Government. Clause 3 of the agreement provided that the concession of the rights of a British port would not be construed as amounting to the abandonment of the undoubted right of the Paramount Power to levy duty on all goods imported into British India, whatever may be the origin of such goods and by whatever route they may be imported.

The second reservation appears in Clause 4. It runs thus: "It will also be clearly understood that if at any time in the future by the creation of a port capable of accommodating large vessels or otherwise the fiscal interests involved become very important, Government will reserve the right to reconsider the position."

All the States concerned urge that necessity has not arisen for the application of the power reserved in Clause 3 and so long as they had fulfilled all the terms of agreement. Government should carry out their obligations and refrain from seeking readjustment of the Treaty of 1917.

"I AM FOR MIXED COMMISSION"

SIR. T. B. SAPRU'S EXPLANATION

BOARD OF ASSESSORS UNWORKABLE

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was asked to-day by a representative of the Associated Press, if he had seen the cables to "Forward" of Calcutta and the "Hindu" of Madras from their special correspondents stating that his views about the constitution of the statutory commission had caused surprises in London among the Indian circles.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru replied:—"My attention to the cable was drawn only last night, I am afraid a mutilated summary of what I had written to the "Pioneer" was cabled to the "Times". My position is very clear. I would very strongly deprecate a Commission which would not contain adequate representation of Indians. I am for a mixed commission of Englishmen and Indians, but only as regards Englishmen I favoured the suggestion of the "Pioneer" that they should be men with parliamentary experience and certainly not men with any previous connection with India. I cannot support the ingenuous but unworkable suggestion of Indians being appointed as assessors or co-opted. The ultimate verdict on the work of the Commission will be given by the Parliament itself. This is what happened in 1918-1919 when Lord Southborough's Commission of which I was a member travelled in India collected evidence and submitted its report. This was further examined by Lord Selborne's Committee in England, and ultimately the whole matter was settled on the floor of the Parliament. The scene we forget in connection with a Commission like this all about judicial procedure and assessors and counsel, the better we can approach the task. I hope the Commission is certainly not going to be modelled on the system of court of law with judge, assessors, parties and their counsel. If all that is meant by the use of the world "judicial" is a spirit of fairness which should characterize any scheme of constructive statemanship, I am not prepared for a moment to concede that this spirit cannot be brought to bear in their task by Indians when they realise, as they do undoubtecy realise, the importance and graity of the issue before them.

COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.

Asked what he thought of the leading article of "The Statesman" on the subject Sir Tej Bahadur said: I thak on the whole it puts the entire matter airly and squarely. It does not mean I aree with it in its entirety. But if supports, as I think it does, the appointmen of a mixed commission then I would support it, subject of course to this I wold prefer the English element of the Comission to be from England with no prepossession or predelections derived from previos association with India. I think the doire to get unanimous report is a counse of perfection nor would any commissio vith terms of reference limited only to the sphere of the work of provincil governments have any Change of appealg to the Indian opinion.

Question: "The Statesman" says that you have directly or indiscreetly revealed what is being considered in high quarters?

(Continued on Page 8.

SCINDHIA'S FIRST STEAMER.

HON. MR. PATEL TO PERFORM LAUNCHING CEREMONY.

EUROPEAN TOUR PROGRAMME CURTAILED.

LONDON, June 29.

Since his return from Harrogate the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has been the guest of Sir Stanley Reed.

He was entertained at a dinner at the Savile Club after which he addressed a private meeting of the Indian group at the Institute of International affairs.

Mr. Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were given a dinner in the House of Commons by Colonel Wedgwood at which Earl Winterton and the members of all parties were present.

Mr. Patel attended the Indian debate in the Common and the Reform debate in the Lords and was the principal guest at the dinner at the Indian Social Club attended by 200 Indians.

TOUR PROGRAMME CURTAILED.

Mr. Patel intended to visit the Continent to compare the Parliamentary procedures but has curtailed his programme at the request of the Government of India as the Assembly will meet on the 18th August, instead of in the middle of September.

Mr. Patel, on the 14th July, will perform the launching ceremony, at Glasgow, of the first steamer built by the Indian company, namely, the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company.

TO ATTEND FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Patel will leave for Paris on the 16th July to attend the French Parliament for five days, embark on "Morea" at Marseilles on 22nd July and arrive at Simla on the 8th August.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA IN NAGPUR

PARALLEL MOVEMENT TO BE ABANDONED

NAGPUR, June 29.

A general meeting of the Nagpur City Congress Committee was held last night at which Messrs. B. Sambamurti (Andhra) and B. F. Bharucha (Bombay) were present to obtain first hand information regarding the views of the Committee on the Satyagraha movement.

Informal discussion took place and several members suggested that the parallel movement of Satyagraha conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Kotak should be abandoned because that was embarassing the activities of the City Congress Committee.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

WILL DR. ANSARI WITHDRAW FROM CONTEST

LAHORE, June 29.

"The Bande Mataram" understands it is highly probable that Dr. M. A. Ansari may this year also withdraw as candidate for the Congress Presidentship. The paper further states that support is being canvassed in certain circles to have Pandit Motilal Nehru elected President for the Madras Congress session in the event of Dr. Ansari declining acceptance.—Free Press.

FASHION AT THE EXPENSE OF THE POOR

HOW TO RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING

KHADI, THE IMMEDIATE WAY.

MAHATMAJI'S EXHORTATION TO SUPPORT KHADDAR.

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande are making great preparations to make the forthcoming Khadi Exhibition at Bangalore a thorough success. They are aiming not at quantity, but quality, and so, they have purposely restricted the scope. It is to be, therefore, not an All-India but a South India Exhibition. But they are inviting from all the Provinces the assistance that may be necessary in order to complete the technical demonstration and in order to make the Exhibition an instructive object lesson. Those, therefore, who would learn all about the technique of Khadi from handginning to hand-weaving and study the instruments used in the processes and see them at work by skilled hands will not fail to attend the Exhibition. It is a happy augury for the future of Khadi in Mysore that the State has given a donation of Rs. 500/- towards the expenses of the Exhibition and that the Director of Industries has become a Member of the Exhibition Committee. Indeed on the economic and philanthrophic side Khadi is so overwhelmingly important that it is a wonder that Rajahs and Maharajahs have not given the movement the support that it deserves. Everybody agrees that millions of villagers require a supplementary occupation. Scores of paper schemes are being hawked about the country for achieving village reconstruction. But not one scheme has the universal application that Khadi has. And so far as I am aware, not one scheme is being tried on the scale that Khadi is being tried, and it is not a small achievement to be able to show that the Khadi scheme is at work in at least 1,500 villages.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCE OF KHADI.

That Khadi has a political side to it need not frighten a single person even though he may be an official. Indeed many learned politicians laugh at Khadi when any political consequence is ascribed to it, and they would be right if the word 'political' was used in connection with Khadi in the same sense that it is used in connection with Councils. Khadi has a political consequence precisely in the same sense that education has, co-operative schemes have, temperance reform has. It is impossible to avoid the political effect of any progressive measure that a nation may adopt. The Viceroy and the Rajahs, Maharajahs and everybody must if they are not traitors to the country, take an active part in promoting Hindu-Muslim unity and yet nobody has ventured to laugh at the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity having a tremendous political consequence; nor have I known anybody keeping himself aloof from the movement for promoting that unity on the ground that it has a tremendous political consequence. Indeed the full success of Khadi and therewith its political effect depend upon the support of all politicians and non-politicians, the prince and the pauper; the zamindar and the ryots. Every attempt is, therefore, being made to keep Khadi above political turmoil. It is not an emblem of revolt, but it is an emblem of self-assertion, self-reliance and determination to abolish artificial distinctions between rich and poor, between capital and labour, and to establish a living bond between the two. I am hoping, therefore, that the forthcoming exhibition will receive the solid support of all classes of people including the numerous European settlements in the Cantonment of Bangalore. That large population will be equally welcome with the rest. Indeed in my talks with the European friends who have kindly visited me during my convalescence at Nandi and at Bangalore, I have not hesitated to present the message of Khadi, that is, the message of India's starving millions, for their acceptance.

IDENTIFY YOURSELVES WITH THE POOR.

One word to the fashionable people of Bangalore. I observed a teacher at Trichinopoly has been pleading for the adoption of a minimum in Sartorial matters. I observed also that Sjt Srinivasa Sastri, the other day at a public meeting, remarked upon what might almost be called the overdress of the fashionable people of Bangalore. And I have noticed, on the part of those who believe in Khadi, a timid hesitation to adopt Khadi in the face of the Bangalore fashion. I plead for the necessary courage to set aside fashion which can only be sustained at the expense of our starving neighbours. By all means let moneyed people have tasteful ornamentation whether in dress or in other surroundings, but I do plead for an observance as between themselves and their starving brethren of a due sense of proportion such as is always observed in a well-ordered society. India's minimum is a 'langoti' requiring less than 1/6th of a square yard. Let our fashion have some correspondence to this minimum. Let not those who would raise this minimum and multiply India's wants in order to wake her up to action think that they would achieve the end by first multiplying their own wants at the expense of the poor and without in the same proportion enabling and inducing the latter to raise their standard of living. One universal, effective and immediate way to enable and induce these millions to raise their standard of living is for the fashionable middle class to adopt Khadi and thereby put a few coppers into the pockets of the poor. Many in Bangalore have given pecuniary contribution to Khadi. But this is not enough. Khadi cannot make real progress unless there are people to wear it. I therefore ask the people of Bangalore and neighbouring districts not merely to visit the Exhibition and give the movement pecuniary support, but also to identify themselves with the poor by adopting Khadi for their dress.—Free Press.

A. AND T. FORCES COMMITTEE'S DECISION

TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY

SIMLA, June 29.

It is understood that the Secretary of State for India has come to a decision on the issues raised by the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee of which Sir John Shea was the President. The decision, it is understood, will be communicated in this country shortly.—Free Press.

ECLIPSE ELUDES ASTRONOMERS.

LONDON, June 29.

Magnificent and awe-inspiring estacle was viewed at Biggleswick (Yorksre) the most favourable spot in the totity belt where Astronomer Royal with a party of experts had taken up the positn to view the phenomena. There was adramatic and almost neck to neck race etween the sun and the clouds in which he sun gained a last-moment victory. As the eclipse started, light became weingreyish brown, the atmosphere became co and a sudden wind swept over the moo Birds stopped singing, and sheep bead pitifully as the great shadow rushed across the earth at fearful speed and d became night. The Voice of one othe observers dramaticallly broke thsilence counting each thrilling second. Tusands of watchers surrounding the hill were overawed, when the totality was ached. Reuter.

LONDON, Jun 29.

Despite the overcast sky and teady rain, hundreds of Londoners rose rly in the hope of witnessing the partia phase which was all that was visible outse the totality belt. The Sun made halfhearted last-moment effort to pier the clouds, but at the crucial time, t sky was one sheet of leaden grey and ly a sign of the phenomenon was a dead shadow which settled over the wle of London, for a few minutes befo and after the time of totality.—Reuter.

ASTRONOMER DISAPPOINTED

LONDON, Jun29.

Oslaw.—Conditions of observation f the eclipse which was total in Norway we unfavourable, the sky being totally uded. Professor Newall of Cambridge w extremely disappointed that his four weeks Preparation in England and three weeks hard work in Norway were resultless. "All I have got" he declared "are four pictures of the canopy of the clouds".—Reuter.

TOTAL ECLIPSE IN ENGLAND

UNPARALLELED SCENES OF GAIETY

LONDON, June 29.

The total eclipse of the sun made England a nation of astronomers for the past six months. Experts have been explaining the phenomenon daily in the press. Unparrelled scenes were witnessed in many parts of the country, particularly in the 30-mile wide totality belt from Criccieth to Hartlepools where while the moon's shadow turned the day into night a million eclipse visitors turned the night into day. Profiting by relaxation by the authorities of all licensing of amusement and restrictions dances, fairs, cinemas and band performances kept the crowds agog. Even shops in many places remained open. Eclipse began at 5/26 and was total at 6/23 the totality lasting for 24 seconds. The eclipse ended at 7/23.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived at Madras on Wednesday morning by the Calcutta Mail and left on Wednesday afternoon for Bangalore to attend a meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners Association.

Sir B. N. Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University also arrived in Madras on Wednesday.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

AN INTERESTING TEST CASE.

AJMER, June 29.

Mr. Srilal, an educated citizen of Jodhpur, has instituted a case against Mr. S. Q. Parihar, Chief Agent of vegetable ghee under sections 273 of the Marwar Penal Code for alleged adulteration. The case is considered to be a test case to get the vegetable ghee prohibited from coming into Marwar. Prominent medical men and Professors will give evidence.—Free Press.

Reverting to the forthcoming Satutory Commission the "Statesman" in the course of a leader foreshadows that H. E. the Viceroy will make an important pronouncement in this connection at the opening of the Legislative Assembly in August.—A. P.

A BARRISTER CHEATED?

A JEW ARRESTED ON CHEATING CHA

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Sasson Cliff, A Jew, has been arrested by the Calcutta C.I.D. in connection with a cheating case at Lahore, involving Rs. 36,000 Cliff is reported to be the proprietor of Messrs. Mallan & Co., of Calcutta and Lahore, dealing with iron and steel. He is alleged to have secured a loan from a Lahore barrister, but instead of applying it to the business, in which he is stated to have promised the Barrister a share, he is alleged to have converted it to his own use. Cliff has been allowed on a bail of Rs. 20,000, and has been directed to appear before the Magistrate at Lahore.—A. P.

MUSLIMS IN CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY

PLEA FOR RESERVING 50 PER CENT OF POSTS

CALCUTTA, June 29.

A requisition has been submitted to the Mayor of Calcutta by certain Aldermen and Councillors requesting him to convene a meeting of the Corporation at which Alderman Mr. M. Daud will move a resolution recommending that in future, fifty percent of all appointments in the Municipality excluding labourers and the menial staff, be given to Muhammadans. The requisition is signed by a dozen Muhammadans, the only Hindu being Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C.—A. P.

TREATISE ON RURAL AREAS IN PUNJAB

LONDON, June 28.

At the Imperial Education Conference, Mr. Tydeman (Punjab) read a paper tracing the methods of countering lapse into illiteracy. He dealt with the rural areas in the Punjab and the need for existing interest of family in education.—Reuter's Special.

"VERDICT OF JURY PERVERSE"

DUM DUM ASSAULT CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. Jameson, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipur, passed orders to-day in the case in which Sheik Amir was charged with criminally assaulting and robbing Miss Mary Minto of Dum Dum. The jury by a majority of four to one found the accused not guilty. The Judge passed the following order:—

"I am unable to agree with or accept the majority verdict of the jury which, in my opinion, is perverse and against the weight of evidence. The accused is remanded to Hijet and the case is referred to the High Court for orders."

After stating the facts and reviewing the evidence, the Judge in his letter of reference 10 on mendid conviction of the accused.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS SENATE'S AMENDMENT

LONDON, June 28.

Cape Town.—The Legislative Assembly has rejected the Senate's amendments to the Flag Bill.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 29.

Shanghai.—The Strike of 500 British marine officers and engineers affecting 75 steamers of China trade with a tonnage of 150,000 owned by the China Navigation Company will begin at midnight arising from ten per cent reduction in pay. The officers demand that the dispute should be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the existing agreement, but the company claims that arbitration must be a matter of mutual consent. The Ships at present at sea will join the strike on reaching the port.—Reuter.

BASRAH, June 29.

The recent order of the Iraq Government to its departments that no Indians except experts should be employed and charges against and the dismissal of Indians by the Port Directorate of Basrah were discussed at the meeting of the Indian Association here. The Secretary said "Government must realise on the basis of the reports of a the heads of the departments that its true interests do not lie in proceeding with the policy which for the time being appears economically beneficial, but it will look to the future and discover that co-operation with and contentment of the Indians in Iraq is in the best interests of their country."—Reuter.

LONDON, June 29.

New York aviator Byrd started to-day on his trans-Atlantic flight in three engined Fokker monoplane "America".

"America" started aa 24 minutes past five. Byrd is accompanied by pilot Berta Costa and two crew, and he carries 1300 gallons of petrol. Byrd's sudden decision to start after many postponements surprised his crew and the spectators of whom there were only dozen compared with hundreds on previous night.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 29.

Tarassovitch (Russia) two Poles charged with espionage in Soviet territory on behalf of the Polish General Staff who were sentenced to death by Jitomir-Volyn Regional Court have been executed.

LONDON, June 29.

Moscow.—Labourites Lansbury, Maxton and Fenner Brockway telegraphed to M. Rykoff asking for the cessation of the executions without trial which they said were impeding their campaign against the British Government's anti-Russian policy. M. Rykoff replied that the vigorous campaign against counter-Revolutionaries was inevitable and hopes that the British public would not submit to the British Government "policy of provocation for preparation for another war."—Reuter.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation to mine of yesterday's let us see, how far Dr. Gour is right, in the advantages resulting from such inter-communal marriages, between the Hindus and non-Hindus.

Ever since the Europeans landed in India over 400 hundred years ago, they set about these inter-communal marriages —love marriages—and the result is what is known as the Eurasian class all over India.

How much has this class been instrumental in fulfilling the advantages as mentioned by Dr. Gour? How have they helped the growth and solidarity of a vigorous nation?

As regards inter-communal marriages in the Nizam's Dominions as mentioned in para 9 of the advantages, it will be interesting to learn:

1. If it is not a fact that the Hindu girl was always picked up by the Mahomedan?
2. Was it done with the knowledge and consent of the girl and her parents?
3. Was it always a love marriage?
4. How many centuries has this been going on?
5. Has it led to the growth of a vigorous nation as well as to national solidarity in the Nizam's Dominions?

The Hindu has always been the most tolerant man in the whole world so far as religious sentiments are concerned.

For instance, in Kathiawar, you will find amongst educated and well to do people, the father a Shaivaite, the mother a Jain, the son a Vedantin, the daughter-in-law a Vaishnav, all living together harmoniously.

Is it possible anywhere outside India?

If, therefore, inter-communal marriages are an absolute necessity for the so-called solidarity and vigorous growth of the Indian Nation, let the leaders set about to practise what they preach by personal examples.

When the Hindus will see the result to turn out as predicted, then they will gladly see their way to follow the examples of these leaders.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, June 25.

SOLICITOR'S CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 4,000

Mr. B. D. Lam, solicitor and senior partner of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, has lodged a complaint with the Bombay City Police against the firm's cashier Muknudrao Sakaram charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 between March and June 1927. The police have arrested Muknudrao and further enquiries are in progress.

RT. HON. SASTRI IN PRETORIA

A GENEROUS WELCOME

URGES UNITY AMONG INDIANS

LONDON, June 28.

Pretoria.—Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri was welcomed by a large gathering of Indians and Europeans at Townhall, tonight. Mr. Andrews in the course of a speech appealed to the Indian community to follow the lead Mr. Sastri would give them.

Replying to addresses and speeches, Mr. Sastri who was warmly received, emphasised that if the Indians wished to accomplish anything, they must be united. Speaking of the conduct of the Union Government during the Capetown negotiations, Mr. Sastri said that nothing finer in contemporary politics could be met with than the conduct of the Union Ministers towards the Indian Delegates at the Conference.—Reuter.

FOR CO-OPERATION AND TRAINING

EXCHANGE OF NEWZEALAND AND BRITISH OFFICERS

LONDON, June 28.

Wellington.—Under an agreement between Newzealand and the British War Office for the exchange of officers of the respective forces for the purposes of co-operation and training further three officers of the Newzealand permanent forces will proceed to India in August. The batch will include Captain L. W. Andrew who won the Victoria Cross in 1917 when he was a Corporal in a Newzealand infantry.—Reuter's Special.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT

MAULANA MAHOMEDALI'S COURMENTS

DELHI, June 28.

Maulana Mahomed Ali publishes two leading articles in his Urdu daily newspaper, "Hamdard", on the Rangila Rasul judgment. The Maulana states that under Section 153-A only promoting or attempting to promote hatred against Musalmans is punishable and not attempting to bring them into contempt and that although promoting or attempting to promote hatred against Musalmans is punishable promoting or attempting to promote hatred against that august and exalted personality which every Musalman values far more than his own life and far more than all Musalmans put together is not punishable.

Nevertheless the Maulana points out that Mr. Justice Kanwar Dulcepsingh who holds that the law is deffective and desires that it should be so amended as to cover offences of insulting the religion of any person or wounding his religious feelings, has condemned the pamphlet as malicious in tone and likely to wound the religious feelings of the Musalman community and only reluctantly accepted the revision and acquitted the petitioner. It may be that his interpretation of the existing law is wrong, but the Maulana has come to the conclusion that neither the "Moslem Outlook" nor any other newspaper has shown that Justice Kanwar Dulcepsingh intentionally misinterpretated the law and acquitted the accused through bigotry or dishonesty. Unless the judge intentionally misinterprets the law and is a bigot or is dishonest he cannot be asked to resign."

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" PRECIPITATE COMMENT.

Proceeding the Maulana criticises the 'Moslem Outlook' for its precipitate comment. He demands from Government the promulgation of an ordinance making offences of insulting a person's religion by insulting the prophets, saints and other persons, held sacred by those following that religion and of wounding their religious feelings, severely punishable.

Concluding the Maulana says "If Kanwar Dulcepsingh deserved dismissal then the "Moslem Outlook" and other Moslem papers and meetings of Punjab Musalmans should have asked more emphatically for the resignation or Justice Zaferalli." The Maulana hopes that the Government will release the Editor and Printer of the 'Outlook' and remit the fine. If they have erred, they have alone so through terrible excitement which is only natural when their prophet is so foully reviled.—A. P.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE APPOINTS COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 28.

In accordance with the Colonial Conference's recommendation a Committee has been appointed with Mr. Lovat as Chairman and the following as members:—Major Ormsby Gore, Lord Selbourne, Mr. Ambrose Stanton, Mr. Ralph Furse, Mr. A. W. Hill (Botanic Gardens), Mr. F. Engledow (School of Agriculture, Cambridge), Mr. S. G. R. Williams, Assistant Secretary, the Colonial Office, Sir John Farmer and Sir Graeme Thompson.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN V. LANCASHIRE WORKMEN

COMPARATIVE JUDGMENT UNJUST

MR. JOSHI ON BROTHERS AND HINDLE'S CONCLUSIONS

BOMBAY, June 29.

While the owners warmly welcome the general conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Brothers and Hindle, representatives on the International Textile Factory Workers' delegation, the Labour leaders are disposed to regard them as based on insufficient knowledge of Indian conditions. The full report is awaited by them before expressing their considered views, but one or two points were stressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course of a conversation with an Associated Press representative.

COMPARATIVE JUDGMENT UNJUST.

To judge the comparative efficiency of the Indian and Lancashire workmen working as they did, under two different sets of conditions, was in Mr. Joshi's view quite unjust. The efficiency of the worker depended to a large extent on skilled supervision and the amount of wages and standard of life which depended on the wages. He asked if in these respects the Indian mills could compare with those abroad particularly Lancashire. Mr. Joshi reiterated the contention advanced by him before the Tariff Board that before a fair comparison could be made, batches of Indian and Lancashire workers should be exchanged between the mills of the two countries and should work under their respective conditions. It should then be time enough to test whether their productive capacity was affected for the better or for the worse by the change. Such a test would, he thought, furnish better proofs of the respective efficiency or the workmen of the two countries. From his experience of the Indian worker in American factories Mr. Joshi was clear that in a Lancashire mill the Indian would easily equal the native. On the other hand the Lancashire worker in an Indian mill, getting the same wages, would fair much worse than the Indian did.

ONLY SIGNS OF FATIGUE.

As for the charges of loitering about brought against the Indian operative, Mr. Joshi thought they were only the signs of fatigue induced by the excessively long hours of work in an Indian mill. How can anyone continue to work for ten hours without showing such signs?

WEEKLY PAYMENT.

On the question of weekly payment, Mr. Joshi was sure if the mill-owners were keen about it, the workers would not object. Was it human nature, he asked, to refuse to be paid at shorter intervals? The threat of a strike in the event of a change in the present system of payment was born of misunderstanding. The risk of such a strike was not very great, as it was bound to be shortlived. It was perhaps a risk worth taking in view of the undoubted benefits the change was certain to confer on the workers.

The portion of the report relating to welfare work was not quite clear to Mr. Joshi. If the Bombay mill-owners did do something in that direction, the Lancashire owners were also doing so apart from what the State and the Municipalities did.—A. P.

TEXTILE WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS

MR. TOM SHAW'S INDIAN EXPERIENCES

LONDON, June 28.

Stockholm.—At a meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Textile workers, Mr. Tom Shaw, Secretary read the report on Textile workers' organisations in various countries, and related his experiences during his visit to India.—Reuter's Special.

DADABHOI NAOROJI ANNIVERSARY.

AN APPEAL TO PARSIS

The Parsis met in the Fire Temple on Tuesday last at Dhobi Talao to celebrate the anniversary day of Dadabhai Naoroji. After proper religious ceremonies performed by the priests, Mr. Jhabwala was called to deliver an address. Mr. Jhabwala dwelt on the numerous manly virtues of the "G.O.M. of India", such as honesty, truthfulness, perseverence and large hearted sympathy for the fallen people of his Motherland. He illustrated his statements by citing numerous historical anecdotes. But the greatest of his virtues was the burning love for India and patriotism in which the Parsis now though not lacking were sadly careless, fostering a faulty notion that their interests were perfectly safe under the present Government. There was a great field for Parsis in the public service for they had grit, honesty, ability and that peculiar dash which other communities were indefensibly lacking in.

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THE WHOLE

DON, June 28.
"Englishman"

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pointment of the
Roni Commission on the Reforms, and inquirers at the India Office were left to draw their own conclusions.

One tangible development is a tentative arrangement for consultations between Lord Birkenhead and if possible two representatives of the European Association, each from a major province. One important personage is credited with the statement that Lord Ronaldshay is certain not to be chairman of the Commission as the Commission's prime function will be to form a judgment on the basis of facts which witnesses like Lord Ronaldshay can alone adduce.

One noteworthy feature of the present discussions is the willingness displayed by Europeans to go "the whole hog" for provincial self-government.

DEVOUS DEVICES TO EXCLUDE INDIANS

"LEADER" OPPOSED TO BOARD OF ASSESSSORS

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The "Leader" is strongly opposed to the "Englishman's" scheme of assessors on the Royal Commision and writes:

"All this agenuity has been displayed only to exclude Indians from the Sacrosaint Commion. Such devious devices cannot touch the fundamental objection to a Commission from which Indian public men representing various schools of though are deliberately excluded. If they are to be kept at armlength and to be treated more or less as pariahs and to be told that they are incapable of taking a judicial and impartial view of India's problems, the Commsion will begin its labours in an atmosphere of widespread hostility."—A. P.

"FUILE AND CHILDISH PROPOSAL."

"HINDU" ON "ENGLISHMAN'S" SUGGESTIONS

MADRAS, June 28.

"A more futile and childish proposal cannot be conceived," says the "Hindu" commenting on the proposed judicial inquiry into the Reforms." "It is astonishing," it continues, "that such a piece of frivolity sould have been put forward in the discussion of a grave political problem." After the condemnation of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it has no chance of the acceptance even by the Moderates.

The Simla correspondent of the same paper says Mr. Bhore who has proceeded on leave expected to return as Joint Secretary of the Reforms Commission.—Free Press.

KILED BY MOTOR LORRY

Pavlabai a Hindu woman was going along Re Road on Tuesday morning with foodn her head for her daughter which was covered with an umbrella, when she was knocked down by a motor [illegible] by Louis D'Sa. She [illegible] J. J. Hospital where [illegible] injuries subsequently. [illegible] the horn which con- [illegible] and she ran across [illegible] by the coroner the [illegible] verdict of accidental

SAVINGS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE?

EFFECT OF CHINESE OPERATIONS

QUESTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

MADRAS, June 29.

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao has given notice of a number of interpellations he intends to ask at the next meeting of the Council of State at Simla. He wants to know the amount of outstandings between the British War Office and the Indian Government and the reason for the inordinate delay in recovering the same. He also wishes to know the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India in respect of Chinese operations and the monthly savings in the expenditure on account of the despatch of Indian troops to China.

Dr. Rama Rao will also put a question regarding the reservation of Surgeon Generalships to the Military Medical Service only and suggest that in view of the new Civil Medical cadre such posts should be thrown open to the Civil Service.—Free Press.

BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA

THEIR STRENGTH AND COST OF MAINTAINING

LONDON, June 28

The strength of the British forces in China was the subject of questions in the House of Commons, this afternoon. Sir L. Wourthington Evans, replying to Sir Frederick Hall stated that there were 17 infantry and one marine stationed in China and Hongkong in addition to the normal establishment of three infantry battalions. The casualties hitherto were: one soldier killed, two officers and nine other ranks wounded, and nine others dead. The average weekly number in hospital during the four weeks ended 17th June were: 22 officers and 895 others.

The nearest estimate of cost of maintaining the force was about an extra quarter million sterling. This was in addition to transport charges.

Answering Commander Kenworthy, he added that the number of those removed to hospital was not abnormally high. Medical authorities were most satisfied with it. The percentage was good.—Reuter

CURZON BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

MAGISTRATE'S CAR KNOCKS DOWN PEDESTRIAN

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

A serious motor accident resulting in death of one pedestrian occured here yesterday. The car in which Mr. Thompson, District Magistrate, was returning to Allahabad from a neighbouring village knocked down a man carrying a basket of mangoes near the Curzon Bridge, Phaphmau. Mr. Thompson took the man in his car to the nearest dispensary but the man expired shortly after.—Free Press.

MURDER IN COUNTRY BOAT

MADRAS, June 28.

Robbery is reported to be the motive of a dastardly crime in which the victim was a Brahmin. He was returning from Cochin to his native village in Travancore with Rs. 2,000. He negotiated a country boat owned by a Mohamadan to cross the backwater and he left in it. But the later movements of the boat aroused the suspicion of another boat in which there was a police constable who reported the matter to the authorities.

A search was made and the boat was found tied up in a creek with two Mohamadans attempting to wipe out the bloodstains in it. The headless body of the victim was lying in the prow. The two Mohamadans are now in custody.—Free Press.

1,000 YEARS OF ENGLISH HISTORY

MURAL PAINTINGS DEPICT EVENTS

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Baldwin unveiling a series of eight mural paintings at St. Stephen's Hall Westminster, depicting the events during the thousand years of English history announced that the King had conferred a Knighthood on Mr. George Clausen as a representative of the artists engaged on work.—Reuter's Special

ENTHRONE THE DETENU.

BOMBAY, June 28

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P., in a letter makes the suggestion that all Provincial Congress Committees be requested to elect Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, as the President of the coming Congress, in appreciation of his immense sacrifices, and suffering for the country and his much-cherished ideal of liberty.

Writing further Mr. Saklatvala states there should be no opposition to this election, and to those whose names have been suggested, or who are already elected, his appeal is to resign in favour of Mr. Bose.—Free Press.

AN OUTRAGE ON CONSTITUTION

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST LORDS' REFORM

TEXT OF CENSURE MOTION

LONDON, June 28.

The Labour motion of censure in respect of the proposal for the reform of the House of Lords regrets that "Government has submitted a scheme of fundamental changes in the House of Lords which the Gerrymanders' Constitution in the interests of the Conservative Party deprived the House of Commons of control over finance whiche it has possessed for generations and enfrenches the House of Lords on the hereditary basis more firmly against the people's will then it has been for centuries past, and in defiance of every modern precedent, robs the electors of power to deal with the House of Lords." It declares that "it would be an outrage on the Constitution to force the proposals through Parliament without a mandate from people."—Reuter.

POWER OF THE SPEAKER

LORD CHANCELLOR'S SCHEME SHELVED

LONDON, June 28.

In view of a mixed reception to its proposals regarding the House of Lords reform, it is understood that Government has decided to shelve for the present the scheme outlined by the Lord Chancellor on 20th June, namely, to introduce a measure dealing with the Speaker's power as regards money bills.

CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENTS

PLEA FOR GENERAL AGREEMENT

A group of Conservative critics of the Government's proposals regarding the reform of the House of Lords have put down an amendment to the Labour motion of censure. The amendment hopes that Government would take steps to amend the Parliament Act in regard to the heavy responsibility placed on the Speaker in certifying money bills, and while agreeing that it is desirable to improve the machinery of the Second Chamber for preserving the ultimate authority of the considered judgment of people, it expresses the opinion that no amendment of the Constitution or powers of the House of Lords is practicable unless and until some form of general agreement is achieved.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, June 28.

Geneva.—An important proposal has been made by the British Delegation to the Technical Committee of the Naval Conference, namely, to divide cruisers into two classes, first, of 10,000 tons, carrying eight-inch guns, and second, of 7,500 tons carrying six-inch guns. The Japanese and American delegates have asked for time to consider the proposal.—Reuter.

MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION

PLEA FOR USE OF VERNACULARS

LONDON, June 27.

The Imperial Education Conference discussed the "problems specially interesting to tropical countries" Mr. Ormsby Gore presided. Mr. Ali Akbar, (Hyderabad), introduced the subject of the use of vernaculars in education. He said that the chief difficulty in the attempt to develop the vernacular literature in India had been the use of English as a medium of instruction in all higher schools. He compared the system in Japan with the system in India in this respect to the advantage of the former, but he said a very desirable change had begun in India and vernaculars now occupied a sounder position in schools.

Doctor M. P. West, (Bengal), spoke on the "teaching of English as a language of the empire" He said the vernacular was a language of poetry and religion, but if the student was deficient in English he had no chance of access to the world's literature of information.

Dr. Paranjpye, Messrs. Wicks, (Ceylon), Hodgson, (Travancore), and Richey, and Sayyid Muhammed Hussain, Mr. Vakil and Professor Peacock also participated in the discussion.

Mr. Ormsby Gore summing expressed the opinion that the vernacular might be used much more than had been done in the past. He said there was a common agreement that vernaculars must be used in the first stages of elementary education. Teaching in English was not a means of superseding or suppressing the native life, but was a means by whom the native life could be enriched and could express itself. The Colonial Office was anxious to produce a better kind of African, not an inferior imitation of European. Those thus taught should remain in touch with their communities and become leaders of their people.—Reuter's Special.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Adair, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Goodman, Mr. P. A. O. Northey and Miss Baker lunched at Government House Gauchkhind on Sunday the 26th June.

CALL FROM THE SCHOOLS

WORLD CITIZENSHIP

PLAN FOR LESSONS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEAL

Teach the children the value of international relations and of the work and aims of the League of Nations.

This is the effect of a resolution carried unanimously at a conference of representatives of local education authorities in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in mail week.

The Conference, which had been convented by the President of the Board of Education the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister f Education for Northern Ireland, was attended by some 600 representatives.

CALL TO AUTHORITIES.

The resolution was as follows:—

"That this conference welcomes the steps which are being taken to give the children and the youth of this country a knowledge of the development of international relations, and of the work and aims of the League of Nations.

"I, request the Board of Education, the Scottish Education Department and the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland to circulate to Local Education Authorities a report of the proceedings of the conference in order that they may consider the matter further in consultation with the teaching profession."

It was stated by the Sir Jackson, chair-

It was moved by Sir Percy Jackson, Chairman of the Yorks (West Riding) Education Committee, and seconded by Mr. George Duncan, Chairman of the Aberdeen Authority.

The Conference had taken its memorandum in support of the idea from the National Union of eachers, the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Head Mistresses, the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, the Incorporated Association of Assistent Mistresses in Secondary Schools, the Training College Association, the Council of Principals of Training Colleges, the League of Nations' Union.

FOLLY OF WAR.

The declared:—

"Until the reign of few is established throughout the world man's best work and highest endeavour may be rendered futile by the folly of war, and human life become again cheap and purposeless."

An honest acceptance of the suggestions in the memorandum, it was claimed, in this and other countries would probably go further than any step taken in our time to ensure hopes of world peace.

The Sinatory Societies declared their conviction that all children should be taught something of the aims and work of the League of Nations, the terms of its Covenant, and the recent growth of international co-operation on the ground that facts of international co operation concern every boy and girl in the modern world.

"The young people of to-day may lose civilisation itself," it said, "if they grow up to think of the modern world as if it were the world of their grandfathers, of international anarchy, of Sovereign States or of the history books that end with 1914."

"Pupils should be led to realise the conditions of life, as well of individuals as of communities, among the nations of the world, and especially among those peoples with whom we in Great Britain have the most in common."

WORLD CITIZENS.

signatories point out that this ins- must necessarily effect other bran- education than geography and his- would be main studies, in ternational nature of the and this country's posi-

atriotism the me- owing: "We are na- sentimental ap- any obvious at- ons of pupils. Yet knowledge alone, feeling and of e to make interna- ormal method of

itizenship has to Wilson told a com- e Conference that he time when men being disloyal to

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natories declare, endation made by

APPOINTMENT TO MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

COMMUNAL PREFERENCE DEMANDDE

CALCUTTA, June 28.

A requisition has been sent to the Mayor by eleven Muslim Councillors with a request to convene a special meeting of the Corporation next week to discuss the following resolution: "That henceforward five per cent of all appointments in the Corporation, excluding labour and menial staff, be given to Muslims till the number of Muslim employees in the Corporation, excluding labour and menial staff, comes up to 40 per cent of the total employees, from which time in all the appointments in the Corporation, excluding labour and menial staff the said forty per cent will be reserved for Muslims." Mr. M. Daud, representative of Labour in the Corporation, will move the resolution.—Free Press.

KAKORI PRISONERS' HUNGER STRIKE

QUESTIONS IN U. P. COUNCIL

NANITAL, June 27.

At question time in the United Provinces Council to-day a number of questions relating to the Kakori Conspiracy Case were asked and answered. Replying to a Swarajist member the Home Member stated that hitherto nearly two lakhs had been spent on conducting the case.

Replying to the same member the Hon'ble Nawab Chattari stated that the Kakori convicts began a hunger strike on the 7th April, the day after the delivery of judgment. They gave it up on difirent dates between 11th April and May 22nd for different reasons, some voluntarily and others as the result on the persuasions of their friends. It was not a fact that the men resorted to hunger strike on the ground that they were not receiving the treatment to which as convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment they were entitled. They were being treated like ordinary criminals.

It may be mentioned in this connection that a resolution was tabled by a Swarajist member to the effect that the Council recommended to Government that prisoners convicted in the Kakori Conspiracy Case should be treated as special division prisoners. This resolution was likely to be discussed this week. But His Excellency the Governor has decided that the resolution relates to a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law and has accordingly disallowed it.—A. P.

M. ORLOV'S ASSAILANT

LONDON, June 28.

Moscow:—M. Orlov's assailant is an employee of the War Department named Benkendorf. He had recently been released after serving a sentence of two and half years imprisonment imposed by M. Orlov. Benkendorf shws signs of insanity and has been placed in the asylum. M. Orlov's wound is not dangerous.—Reuter.

NAGPUR ARMS ACT SATYAGRAHA

MINISTERS ATTITUDE CRITICISED

NAGPUR, June 28.

A procession of 80 Satyagrrhis with spears and swords marched through the streets of Nagpur last night, Mr. B. Sambamurti (Andhra) accompanying it.

Messrs. Sambamurti and B. F. Bharucha addressed a public meeting at Sitabaldi.

Mr. Murti said that a slave nation had no religion except that of service of the motherland and hence so long as India was not free, there could be no true Hindu or Muslim or Parsi. Referring to Responsivist programme, he liked to know what the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Row and the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh were doing as Ministers in respect of this Satyagraha. An earstwhile Non-cooperator and leader of the Swaraj Party was now joining hands with the Government in repressing this Satyagraha movement. Mr. Murti requested both the Ministers of the Central Provinces to reconsider their position and resign their Office.

Referring to the future form of Government, he said it could not be a parliamentary form of Government as was established in England or America. It must be a Socialist or a Soviet system of Government as would suit Indian conditions.

An emergency meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee will be held to-night to consider fresh proposal regarding the Arms Act Satyagraha, movement and as to how it is to be conducted here after.—Free Press.

the League of Nations sub-committee, that the League of Nations, its aims, constitution and work should be taught in the schools of Great Britain."

Touching on teaching technique, the use of cinematograph films is advocated.

MERELY NAMES AND DATES.

In an addendum not submitted to the Board of Education, the signatories urge the inclusion in any history syllabus, covering economic changes, instruction on the work of the International Labour Organisation.

"The teaching of history in schools now" it is pointed out, "means not only merely names and dates, but rather social development in our country and elsewhere, and in so far as the teaching of geography is not now so much concerned with the names of towns and rivers as with the lives and occupations of the majority of human beings, the social activities of the League (and in particular the I.L.O.) would naturally be noticed in the course of teaching."—"Daily Herald"

LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

FIFTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, June 28.

Brussels.—Representatives of 135 universities from 24 countries were present at the commemoration of the fifth centenary of Louvain University and dedication of new buildings which replace those destroyed by the Germans in war. A brilliant procession passed through streets. The King and Queen of Belgians and Prince Leopold were among those present.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST, (JUNE 30TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, brilliancy distinguishes you, industry illuminates you (with 1,000 C. P. light) and trade and commerce (of all sorts, and in all commodities, animate or inanimate) transcend all your diverse activities. You are a great power in the circle in which you move, of which you are the great point—the centre of the circle (Euclidean, just like one of the Big. Powers of the Western World without the multitudinous activities of which one trembles in his champal or monsoonian jackboot what the fate and travail of this world would have been. You are never satisfied with a decrepit position anywhere, but you must be in limelight and flashlight (always prominent in the meetings at the C. J. Hall or the Marwardi Vidyalaya to be flashlighted). In the tram, your position would not be on the rear seats which are suffocated with bidiwalas' smoke, but just behind the ladies' reserved seats with your (gilt) wrist watch well-displayed on the sill of the window and the purse (containing a few 'chips' and a number of blank pieces of paper well folded to give the respectable appearance of G. C. notes) well exposed to the view of the fair occupants, particularly. In the public promenades you vainly think you are the cynosure of all eyes, fair and otherwise, by your strutting and foxtrotting, but if you only could read the thoughts of your critics (just as that great psychic, Alvaro who mystifies Bombay audiences with his amazing thought-reading power) you would immediately take a big dive say in the Arabian sea, which is close to the Cuff Parade or Apollo Bunder or even the place called "the Scandal Point", for the final swim. Some wiseacre has said that "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives". Not to talk of the half world, but of yourself and your wife this saying would with some necessary changes ("mutatis mutandis", as a learned Latinist would say) apply in your case thus: "One half of your good self, that is your life partner" does not know how her "other half" lives out of home, in the clubs or cloisters or boudoirs.

Yesterday there was a total eclipse of the sun in some parts and partial in other parts of England. Eclipse in Gujerati is called "laran" which is sarcastically known as a sign of quarrel. Fortunately therefore India was free yesterday from quarrels and squabbles domestic internal or external. So far there are no reports of serious quarrels having taken place in the "eclipsed" parts.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONALD

LONDON, June 28.

The death is announced of Major General Sir James MacDonal.—Reuter's Special.

Educated at Aberdeen Univsity, Sir James Macdonald entered Roya Engineers in 1882 and had had a distinguished military career. In India he served as Brigadier-General Commanding Presidency Brigade, in 1905. He led seval expeditions which include Hazara, Nuna, and Juba and commanded operation against the Uganda rebels in 1898. Later he was Director of Railways, Chinese xpeditionary Force. In 1903-04 he commnded operations in Tibet, including the apture of Gyantse and the advance to Lisa, which don him a K.C.I.E. The last time he commanded troops was in Mauritus from 1909-12. He was decorated for his services in Uganda and Tibet.

Sir James was 65 years of age at the time of his death.

NATIONAL UNIONIST SUPPOT TO CABINET PROPOSALS

LONDON, June 28.

A private meeting of the Genral Counlil of the National Unionist Asciation, to-day resolved pledging sympathic support to the Cabinet's proposals or the reform of the House of Lords. ut an amendment demanding that no definite plan should be made until the mter is fully considered by the Party's epresentatives in the House of Commons as considerably supported.

A TENTATIVE PLAN

Mr. Amory, who was present at the meeting, is understood to have stted that the Lord Chancellor's plan was merely tentative and promised that the Par would be consulted before the introducon of the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY.

LABOURITE AMENDMENT LOST

LONDON, June 28.

In the Committee stage of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, Labourite Hudson moved an amendment to reduce the tea duty from fourpence to a penny on the grounds that it was necessary to render the working classes' diet palatable and to promote temperance. Mr. Churchill opposing, said that the general tendency was towards an upward movement in the consumption of tea. The remission would cost between two and a half and three and a half millions sterling, while complete repeal would cost double that amount and could not be contemplated for a moment. The consumption of alcohol was decreasing at a rate which caused anxiety to the Exchequer. The tea duty was almost alone among revenue duties which was lower than before the war. The amendment was defeated by 221 votes to 121 and the tea duty clause in the Bill carried by 224 votes to 120.—Reuter.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

the forest is six annas per acre, because 9 million acres of forest have yielded about Rs. 33 lakhs. Compare with this the net revenue to Government from land cultivation. There are about 50 million acres of land in this Presidency comprising cultivated land, current fallows and cultivable waste, and the gross revenue therefrom to Government in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 541 lakhs. The expenditure on land revenue administration during the year was Rs. 167 lakhs, the net surplus amounting to Rs. 374 lakhs. This means an average net revenue to Government of twelve annas per acre in the form of rent, while the land itself fructifies, besides, in the pockets of the people. Financial wisdom, therefore, lies in giving out land for cultivation wherever practicable and including it in the forest area only when cultivation is impossible.

The policy of the Forest Department in many parts of the Presidency has been to plant forest on cultivable land as the easiest and least skilful thing to be done, while forest regeneration on the flanks, the slopes and the heights, which requires really expert knowledge of sylviculture is little attended to. If the forest officials are really competent in their work, let them make the bare hills green with forest, let them show their skill on the slopes, and let them disforest all cultivable land and let the Government give it out to the agriculturists. The revenue of Government will increase thereby while it will be a gain to agriculturists also. What a beautiful extension of the town and fruitful agricultural improvement would it prove to be war, for example, if the large encroaching plantation of the Forest Department along the fine beach were to give its place to cocoanut gardens with habitations and bungalows in their midst?

WANTED RECONSTITUTION.

Apart from this, however, we are not slow in recognising that the Department has to a certain extent succeeded, with the help of mechanical appliances and mechanical traction, in cutting forests which for centuries have been considered inaccessible and exploitable. The Negzari valley in Kanara is a case in point. We mention this particularly to emphasise the legitimate work of the Department which consists in such undertakings, in the development of high forest and in carrying out research to discover new uses for forest trees. But the Department is much handicapped in this its truly fruitful and highly productive work, by having also to manage the minor forests with little valuable timber in them, wherein the agriculturists mostly exercise their privileges. Much the larger part of the average Forest official's time is spent in dealing with the cultivators, and it will undoubtedly prove a great benefit to intensive sylviculture as such, if these minor forests were removed from the control of the Forest Department and reconstituted into agricultural forests managed by Forest Panchayats under the control of the Revenue Department, and if the Forest official were left to devote his undivided attention to better class forests. Most of these minor forests are fit only for growing scrub jungle and for providing grazing, and the attempts made to grow timber on them for sale have not been successful. The Department at present derives very little revenue from these forests and in fact in many instances, the loss incurred in the management of these has to be covered from the profits from the high forests.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND THEFT

CASE SENT TO HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Disagreeing with the verdict of the jury who said the accused Sheik Amir, in the Dum Dum bunglow assa- "not guilty" the Addi Judge, Alipore, has sent High Court.

The jury's verdict was day in favour of the ac one.—Free Press.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

CUTS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

MYSORE, June 27.

Of the 167 motions urging cuts in the Budget estimates for 27/28 tabled for discussion during the present session of the Mysore Legislative Council, 35 stand in the name of Mr. D. V. Gundappa, a member of the Progressive Party, while 74 will be moved by members of the non-Brahamin party. Seventeen motions for cuts are in respect of the demand under education, 15 under general administration and 12 each under the industries, commerce and judicial departments.

Mr. Mahommed Abbaskhan leader of the non-Brahmin party in the Council stated that his party would not press all motions they had given notice of, but would concentrate their attention on the demand under "General Administration." A motion for cut was moved in order to discuss the recent order regarding recruitment to the public service which according to the party had materially changed the principle laid down in 1921 and had seriously prejudiced the interest of the backward communities.

Seventeen members supported the motion.

Mr. Humza Hussein, the retired First Member of the Council, in opposing the motion said that he could say from actual experience that the original order of Government in 1921 was not passed out of any hatred towards Brahmins, but when given effect to it resulted in the refusal of appointments to a very large number of Brahmin young men. Brahmin were excluded as a class, and it was felt that Government had done a serious injustice to one class of His Highness' subjects. Referring to the present order, he maintained it was fair and reasonable. He suggested improvements in the wording of the present order which were accepted by Government, and the motion was eventually withdrawn.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Madras Message says:—It is reported that three Moplah women coolies working in the cutting on the newly opened Nilambur Shoranur Railway near Angadipuram were buried alive underneath a huge granite block.—A. P.

A Calcutta Message says:—"C. J. Denton, a yard foreman at Naihati on the Eastern Bengal Railway was committed to sessions, on a charge of kidnapping Amina Khatun, daughter of an Indian railway employee. Denton is alleged to have brought the girl to Calcutta where she was rescued by th Sealdah Railway Police."—A. P.

J. Blanchard, a European, has been arrested at Howrah on a charge of cheating. Blanchard is alleged to have taken an Indian to the District Magistrate's bunglow during the the latter's absence and made him pay Rs. 60 on a representation that he was a C. I. D. officer and on a threat of prosecution.—A. P.

At Monday's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate a motion of Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas for the formation of a committee to explore all possible ways of increasing the income and reducing the expenditure was postponed.—A. P.

The strike at the Lansdowne Jute Mill Calcutta which commenced on Monday, still continues. The cause of the walk-out is mysterious, as the first batch to strike work were hessain weavers who gave no notice of their intention nor any hint of their grievances.—Free Press.

A Toungoo message says:—"The trial of Mg. Po Yin and four others, all Burman mahouts, on the charge of murdering Mr. Jackson, formerly forest manager of Steel Brothers at Pyinmana commenced here to-day before the sessions judge."—A. P.

A Mandalay message says: "Mr. Justice Pratt passed orders on Monday in the revision applications in the defamation case (? of Crosby) against the eddtor "Spectator and Critic" setting aside the order of the sessions court fining him Rs. 1,500/- and altered the Senior Magistrate's order in the original case from six months' simple imprisonment and and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, further three months to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, further six months simple imprisonment.—A. P.

Mr. Somayujulu, leader of the Tamil Nadu Satyagrahis, in a statement to the Free Press of India, says that the report they had suspended Satyagraha is incorrect. They have been carrying swords all these days and they intend to continue it in important centres of the Tamil Nadu. They also intend to do propaganda for full independence and boycott of British goods. One party will do work in Madura. Another will preceed on tour. If they are arrested, they will carry on their fight at the gaol.—Free Press.

A conference of the local bodies in the Bijapur District will be held on the 10th July at Bijapur under the presidentship of Mr. Hulkoti of Dharwar.—Free Press.

A Maha Samaradhan is to be held at Mantasala in the Bellary District in honour of Shri Sucselendrateirth Swami on July 1.—Free Press.

A Bijapur message says:—"A collision of two trains between Nimbal and Indi stations on the Gadag-Hotgi line was narrowly averted by the tact of one of the engine drivers. The Stationmasters of the said two stations who had reported to have given line clear, are held responsible".—Free Press.

News of an inhuman triple murder in the course of a dacoity has reached the Alipur Police from the village Khagramari in Bishanpur. Early this morning a number of dacoits raided the house of Sanyasi haldar, a well-to-do inhabitant of that village. His brother, Bishnu left the house by the back door to collect the people. After some time Bishnu returning the villagers found the house in flames the doors of the rooms chained from After the fire was extinguished bodies of the Sanyasi Bishnu's girl were recovered. Seizing gets the dacoits escaped.—A. P.

WAIT ON SECRETARY OF STATE

ALTERNATIVE TO JOINING CONGRESS

EX-MINISTER'S ADVICE TO NON-BRAHMINS

MADRAS, June 28.

In a letter addressed to the President of the forthcoming Non-Brahmin Federation, Sir K. V. Reddy, Ex-Minister, strongly advises the Non-Brahmins to keep aloof from the Congress. "Ten years ago, he says we deliberately seceded from it and it is not wise to go back to it. The councils are the arena where the political battles are to be fought and if our Ministry has fallen there is nothing to be alarmed at it."

Continuing, he says, as a Party pledged to constitutional means it is impossible for them to sign the Congress creed and to give up communal representation. He suggests that instead of deciding to join the Congress, the Federation should appoint a deputation of accredited representatives to confer with the Secretary of State and other leading English politicians and thereby create a favourable impression about Indian aspirations. The deputation could also learn something about the Royal Commission.

The Federation is also asked to appoint a sub-committee of three or five leaders to prepare their case to be put before the Reforms Commission.—Free Press.

REMISSION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

WELCOME SCHEMES OF UTILISATION

MADRAS, June 28.

According to a report from Ootacamund the Ministers are preparing schemes for the utilisation of the remission of Provincial Contributions. The schemes are understood to include a measure of prohibition, rural reconstruction including water supply and medical relief.—Free Press.

ANXIETY REGARDING MR. AVARI'S HEALTH

NON-OFFICIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION URGED

NAGPUR, June 28.

No authentic information is available regarding Mr. Avari's health though all are anxious about him here. Mr. Tijare, one of the prominent workers in the Arms Act Satyagraha, had asked for information about the health of Mr. Avari of the Superintendent, Nagpur Central Jail, where Mr. Avari is undergoing his term of imprisonment, but no reply has yet been received.

In a public meeting, it was suggested that a non-official doctor who would command the confidence of the public should be allowed to examine Mr. Avari and report about his health for public information.

It is understood that Messrs. Sambamurthy and B. F. Barucha were refused interview with Mr. Avari by the authorities even though they had given an undertaking that the interview would be non-political.—Free Press.

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PROSPECTS OF LIBERALS.

COLLAPSE OF GOVERNMENT' POPULARITY.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S CHALLENGING SPEECH.

"The most interesting feature of the amazing political situation is the sudden collapse of the popularity of the Government," said Sir Herbert Samuel, addressing a meeting organised by the Oxford University Liberal Club at the hall of the Union Society at Oxford in mail week.

"The Government used to command public confidence, but it is now recognised on all hands as a Government of fumbling and failure. It arouses no enthusiasm in any quarter except perhaps the enthusiasm of opposition among those who attack it.

"This opens wide the door of opportunity for Liberalism to resume its never ending task. (Cheers.) We have won three successive seats in great popular constituencies during the recent months and the Government has presented an extraordinary figure. Electors numbering 77,500 went to the poll in those constituencies and the Government candidates received the support of only 15,000. I doubt if in any recent political history there has been presented so remarkable a fact as that. Furthermore, we have hopes of West Wiltshire, and intend making a vehement and vigorous attack upon Brixton," (Cheers.)

THE "RED PERIL."

Liberals, he said, were invited to abandon their specific task in order to help the nation to fight a peril which confronted it. They were told that they were acting in an unpatriotic manner in refusing to combine with the Conservative party and present a united front against what was called the "Red Peril." Whilt it was necessary to adopt precautions against revolutionary movements, that was no reason why the country as a whole should devote its energies to that particular task. "We must refuse," said Sir Herbert, "to reduce our statesmanship to the level of the intelligence of the bull, which when it sees a red flag abandons every other task and sets immediately and furiously to gore and trample the offending article. We would be unwise to join with Lord Birkenhead and Sir William Joynson-Hicks in those exciting but unproductive enterprises." (Laughter and cheers.)

It would be a profound disservice to the nation, he went on, if Liberals connived at dividing national politics merely by the line of class, putting on one hand the working class aiming at a merely economic and material object, and on the other hand the possessing class, whose main purpose is resistance to the advance of the other side. "If the only alternative to Conservatism were Socialism," he said, "if Liberalism were to retire, the certain result would be that in the future a Socialist Government would be established. The Liberal party offers a different alternative, which is the principal obstacle to the establishment of extreme policies in the Government of the country. From whatever point of view the problem is regarded the leaders of the Liberal party are right in the view that it would be unpatriotic for Liberalism to combine with Conservatism to defeat Labour.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

"We are told that in sending 500 candidates into the next election we shall be presenting seats to the Socialist party. Our answer to that is that the remedy lies clearly in the hands of the present Government. All that is needed to avoid that eventuality is for our electoral system to be changed and adapted to the needs of a three-party system.

"In the meantime Liberalism is there and will remain, and there is no justification for the present Government evading or neglecting the problems of electoral reform. (Cheers.) On the other hand, we are told that our right course is to join with Labour. We cannot do that because the Labour party has joined its fortunes to the theory of Socialism. We cannot join on that because Socialism seeks to divide our politics on class lines. Liberals are against the class war, and in so far as our powers lie, we will not allow either Conservatism or Labour to dominate our politics by a mere issue of the 'haves' against the 'have nots.'

"Whether the class war takes the form of a general strike or the present Trade Unions' Bill—provocative, unwise, and going far beyond any legitimate needs of the case—we condemn them both. Another reason why we cannot unite with the Labour party is that it is influenced unduly by an extreme wing which it cannot discard but which has revolutionary designs. The duty of Liberalism is to combine with no one, to proceed on our lines in pursuance of our own policy and to achieve our own ends.

"It is sometimes asked whether we are content to be in the position of the iron between the hammer and the anvil. The position of the iron is a most uncomfortable one, but the question to be decided is which party is to be the iron and which the hammer. Liberals just now are quite resolved to take a turn at being the hammer. (Cheers.) We shall go to the country at the next general election as a unity party contesting at least 500 seats, with a clear message and a definite issue. We shall make arrangements to enter into any combination." (Cheers.)—"Manchester Guardian."

WHEN DOCTORS AND PRIESTS MUST TELL

CONFESSIONAL SECRETS NOT PRIVILEGED

CHURCH V. THE LAW

A doctor, in a recent High Court case, stated that he had taken legal advice as to whether or not he was compelled to disclose statements made to him by a patient says a Legal Correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle".

The reply was that he had no legal right to refuse to answer any question concerning such matters.

In law, no statement is "privileged" unless (generally) it is made by a client to his solicitor or counsel on some legal matter or is made by husband or wife as a marriage confidence, or would be against public policy.

SECRETS OF CONFESSIONAL.

Even the secrets of the confessional are not, in strict law, secrets which a priest is entitled to preserve, though, by the custom of the Bar, neither he nor a doctor would generally be pressed to answer a question against conscience.

There are known cases in which a murder confession has been made to a priest under his vow of secrecy.

The priest, by the rules of his Church, is, of course, bound not to disclose the offender, but the law of the land places upon him a duty to tell.

Failure to reveal material information concerning a felony constitutes the offence of misprison or felony which is punishable by imprisonment or fine.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The rule concerning marriage confidences has a two-fold origin in the anxiety of the law to preserve the full significance of the marriage tie and in the old legal theory that (for many purposes) husband and wife were one.

A similar rule is that a wife cannot be forced to give evidence against her husband, except in specified cases, though she may be called on his behalf.

State officials cannot be compelled to answer questions against public policy. Thus a police official could not be forced to reveal the sources of his information or the mode of detection employed in arresting a criminal.

BERLIN THE FORGERRS' PARADISE

HOW THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER WAS MANUFACTURED

"Moscow has in the past been the victim of accusations based on forged evidence. For example, the documents which were used by the Bulgarian Government to prove the complicity of Moscow in alleged plans for a Communist insurrection in Bulgaria were soon proved to be forgeries, the forger Drujelovski making a full confession to the magistrate here in Berlin.

Berlin, indeed, is the forger's paradise. The authenticity of the famous Zinovieff letter has been the subject of debate, says the Berlin correspondent of "Forward," ever since it was sprung upon British voters. The possibility that it might be genuine was at first admitted, even by some Communists. Nevertheless there can be very little doubt left that it was a forgery. Absolute proof is still lacking, but there is a considerable amount of circumstantial evidence (which may perhaps be substantiated before long) to warrant the belief that the Zinovieff letter, like so many other documents relating to Moscow, was forged here in Berlin. There is reason to believe that it emanated from a Police source in Berlin, and that it was worded on the model of the document relating to Communist propaganda in the Reichswehr, or some similar document.

It is surmised that the Zinovieff letter passed from here through the hands of an intermediary to an editorial office in England. Whether any further evidence will be forthcoming as a result of inquiries here in Berlin is still uncertain. One of the persons who appears to have been implicated left Germany (apparently for Poland) in rather mysterious circumstances soon after the Zinovieff letter was published. Thus a detailed inquiry has become very difficult although it is not altogether impossible that further evidence may come to light."

LORD LANSDOWNE

MEMOIR OF FOREIGN SECRETARY AND VICEROY

Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, fifth Marquess of Lansdowne, was the elder son of the fourth Marquess by his second marriage with Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone de Flahault, Baroness Nairne in her own right, and eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, and the Baroness Nairne and Keith. He was born on July 14, 1845, and received his education at Eton and Balliol. On the death of his father in 1866, he succeeded to the title, being then only twenty-one years of age. Two years later he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and from 1872 to 1874 he served under Mr. Gladstone as Under-Secretary for War. Again accepting office in Mr. Gladstone's second administration in 1880 as Under Secretary for India, he parted company with his political chief a few months later, owing to disagreement with the Prime Minister's Irish policy. In May 1883, was announced his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. The chief incidents of his tenure of that office were the Riel Rebellion and the opening to through traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway, writes "The Observer."

Lord Lansdowne left Canada in 1888, and arrived at Calcutta in the December of the same year, when he assumed the Viceroyalty of India. He directed the pacification of Upper Burmah, which had been annexed to the Empire during the previous Viceroy.

WAR OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

Upon the Unionists coming into power in 1895, Lord Salisbury invited the Marquess of Lansdowne into the Cabinet. The War Office was entrusted to him. An important change had been effected by the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of Commander-in-Chief, and one of the first steps taken by the new Secretary for War was the issuing of an Order in Council governing the future status and powers of heads of departments at the War Office. Lord Wolseley, who succeeded to the Commandership-in-Chief, did not work harmoniously with the Secretary of State under the new system, and their differences eventually became the subject of a public controversy, culminating in a House of Lords debate on March 4, 1901. The controversy owed much of its point to the notorious blundering and lack of foresight which had attended the early stages of the South African War. When Lord Salisbury set about the reconstruction of his Cabinet after the General Election of 1900, Lord Lansdowne was promoted to the charge of the Foreign Office, where his administration was both brilliant and fruitful.

In addition to the international questions raised by the Boer War, and the European animosities it aroused, he had to deal with the troubles in China, which were the outcome of the "Boxer" movement against foreigners in 1900.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In 1901 the momentous Treaty of Alliance with Japan was announced to the world. At the same time the Foreign Secretary's attention was also occupied with the Boer overtures of peace, and Lord Lansdowne was commended for his tactful handling of the Anglo-Dutch correspondence on the subject. The Dutch Premier had suggested that negotiations might be opened in Europe, but Lord Lansdowne, whilst giving the suggestion friendly reception, intimated that negotiations must take place in South Africa with the Boer leaders in the field of war. Towards the end of 1902 the Venezuelan difficulty caused considerable anxiety before it was referred to arbitration. Russia's position in Manchuria, Persia, and the Bagdad Railway scheme, and the "Mission" to Tibet were amongst other critical phases of foreign policy with which Lord Lansdowne had to deal in 1903. In regard to the Persian Gulf he laid down an important principle in a statement made on May 5 of that year, when he said that "the establishment of a naval base, or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power" would be regarded as a menace to British interests, and that it would be certainly resisted with all the means at our disposal.

FRAMER OF THE ENTENTE.

Lord Lansdowne's greatest achievement as Foreign Secretary was without question the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The main points of that document were the recognition of England's predominant position in Egypt, France undertaking not to raise again the question of the temporary character of the English occupation of that country, and the acknowledgment by Great Britain of French claims in regard to Morocco, subject to British treaty rights and the equality of commerce for thirty years. France undertook not to erect any fortifications on the coast in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, and to prevent any other Power from so doing. Outstanding questions between the two countries in regard to Newfoundland, West Africa, Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides were also provided for by the agreement.

In this year the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and many nice points of international maritime law had to be [illegible] Lansdowne, but they were [illegible] public mind by "the [illegible]." During the night [illegible] 1904, the Russian Baltic Fleet fired on a British trawling fleet, killing and wounding some of the fishermen engaged in their peaceful calling and damaging the trawlers. For a few days there was naturally great excitement, and feeling ran high. To Lord Lansdowne belongs the credit of a satisfactory settlement by reference to the Commission which sat at Paris in the beginning of 1905.

The last great act[illegible]vement of Lord Lansdowne as Foreign Secretary was the renewal in an extended and amplified form, of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was signed on August 12, 1905, and announced to the world a few weeks later, when by the Treaty of Portsmouth the Russo-Japanese war ended.

A GREAT CHAPTER.

When Lord Lansdowne resigned office, along with his colleagues in Mr. Balfour's Ministry, at the end of 1905, his work had brought the nation to a level at which even party [illegible]ism could find no reproach to[illegible] the Japanese Alliance [illegible]ated our position [illegible]ench Agreement he [illegible]n to be deepened [illegible]th the process of United Kingdom [illegible]ater confidence the [illegible]eace that were al[illegible]elves. An eminent [illegible]kly expressed his [illegible] system should in[illegible]om office of so wise [illegible]or of foreign po[illegible] five years Lord [illegible] was to endure: the [illegible] his diplomacy were [illegible]y adhered to by [illegible] Great War was "to [illegible] chapter in modern [illegible] more immune from [illegible]d Langdowne's work [illegible] from 1900 to 1905.

THE LORDS.

[illegible] the principal fea[illegible]ities had been the disruption of the Unionist Party through the unfolding of the Tariff Reform programme, Lord Lansdowne accepted the necessity for a change of fiscal policy. In a House of Lords debate in 1903 he invoked an effective figure by likening the position of a Free Trade country in a world of tariffs to that of a man going unarmed into a room full of people all of whom carried revolvers: if Great Britain adopted retaliatory measures, he urged, she would have the biggest revolver of them all, because her market was the greatest in the world. The resignation of the Duke of Devonshire in the autumn of 1903 brought Lord Lansdowne to the position of Unionist Leader in the House of Lords, in which his gifts of manner, moderate, and yet forcible orator, steadily increased his standing with the country. Under his leadership the Peers rejected the Finance Bill of 1909, and their action gained the endorsement of the majority of the constituencies of Great Britain. In the controversy upon the Parliament Act Lord Lansdowne associated himself with Mr. Balfour in declining to use the Unionist majority in the Upper House to secure the rejection of that measure—a course which alienated for a time the most progressive sections of thir party. In the debates upon the Hom Rule Bill he captained his followers withfull vigour and conviction, and a notable act of public service performed underhis leadership was the rejection of the Naval Prize Bill, whose passage would have loaded our Navy in the Great War with he fetters of the Declaration o London.

A PACE MANIFESTO.

Upon the outbreak of War, Lord Lansdowne, in the one House, like Mr. Bonar Law in the other, exhibited the fullest desire to facilitate the belligerent measures of Mr. Asquith's Government and no more unblemished display of patriotism has ever been given by an Opposition than as to be found in their record. Upon he construction of a Coalition Government in the summer of 1915, it was univsally recognised that Lord Lansdowne's ripe diplomatic experience was indispensible to such a combination, and he joine the Cabinet in the unique capacity for his country of a "Minister without portfio."

On the fonation of the second Coalition under R. Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne retire from office, and took little part in pub affairs until in the following year hestartled the political world with a lette in the "Daily Telegraph" urging that the prolongation of the war would "spelruin for the civilised world," and that a basis might be found for a negotiated peace. The communication was strongly discordant with public sentiment, but Lord Lansdowne found a few adherents al became henceforth the 'figure-head' those who wished the Allies to be satisfied with an inconclusive struggle. In appearance of the manifesto was ocribed by Mr. Bonar Law as being "nothing less than a national misfortune." Since the Armistice Lord Lansdowne ad taken no active part in public life.

Lord Lansdowne was made a Knight of the Garter in 1894. He was an accomplished Frech scholar and linguist. The owner of one 150,000 acres, he was from 1896 Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, in which centy his mansion of Bowood is situated.

He marrd in 1869 Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, the youngest daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. The heir to the title is his son, the Earl of Kerry, who was born in 1872. His second son, Lord Charles George Francis Mercer-Nairne, was killed in action in the early months of the war. His two daughters became respectively Duchess of Devyonshire and Marchioness of Waterford. His late brother, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Fitzmaurice was a well-known Liberal politician.

WHO WON THE WAR?

LORD HAIG SPEAKS OUT FOR THE EMPIRE

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION NOT DECISIVE

Lord Haig, presiding in mail week in London at the third biennial conference of the British Empire Service League—founded at an Empire conference at Cape Town six years ago to promote the welfare of ex-service men and the dependents of the fallen throughout the Empire,—made a spirited reply to the oft-asked question "Who won the war?"

"It is sometimes forgotten—indeed, I doubt if it has yet been fully realised by the general public in these islands—how truly great was the work of the British army in the war," said Lord Haig. "The natural tendency to belittle our own achievements has led us as a nation to ascribe our victory to anything rather than the true cause—namely, the inherent fighting qualities of all ranks of the British armies and the endurance, loyalty, and discipline of the British peoples in all parts of the world.

"If America had not come in we might not, perhaps, have forced the enemy to surrender in 1918, for without the American reserves in existence it would have been unwise for us to risk throwing the whole forces of the British Empire in France and Flanders into the tremendous series of battles which brought the war to a sudden end, by many politicians, unexpected end. But we should have won in the end all the same.

WHAT WE OWE TO OUR ALLIES.

"As regards the mistakes of our enemies, my own private opinion is that the enemy made only two mistakes—the first when he began the war under conditions which brought the British Empire into it, and the second when he lost it. (Laughter.) As for our allies, but for them and the sacrifices which they made in the opening year of the war we might not have been able to mobilise the armies of the Empire, and for that we owe a debt of gratitude to our allies, and perhaps also to the special providence which presides over the destinies of the improvident and which we can never sufficiently acknowledge.

"Yet, when all is said and done, the fact remains, and must one day be acknowledged, that for the last eighteen months of the struggle the British armies in France and the armies of the Empire carried on their shoulders, and carried to victory, the main burden of the war. In the course of the greatest war in history the British people mobilised, equipped, and trained and put into the field the finest fighting force the world has ever seen."

Major Tryon, Minister of Pensions, said he would like to endorse Earl Haig's remarks and to add that without the great part played by the British navy success would have been impossible. In the matter of pensions Great Britain was making the greatest financial effort she had ever made for any object in time of peace.—"Manchester Guardian."

DETENUS IN MANDALAY AND INSEIN

MR. BOSE THROWS MORE LIGHT

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In regard to the letter that appeared in "Forward" some time ago about the health of detenus in Mandalay Jail and Insein Jail, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, writing, to that paper from Shillong, says that he has received a letter from Arun Chandra Guha from, Insein Jail which confirms the statements made in "Forward."

Mr. Bose says the letter from Guha shows that Jyotish Babu's health at present is very serious. About Arun Babu, Mr. Bose says was suffering from boils while he was in Insein Jail which necessitated frequent operations during the period of a year. Various remedies were tried, but they were not successful. Autovaccine failed to cure him. He has been suffering apparently from some sort of blood-poisoning.

Mr. Bose also states that the news appearing in "Forward" about other detenus in the Mandalay and Insein Jails is correct.

"Forward" to-day publishes letters about the health of detenus in Hazaribagh Jail. It is said some of the detenus are kept in cells which have no windows or other ventilators; and the cells are so small that a detenus confined in it cannot move about freely within that enclosure.

They are not allowed to have book parcels which are refused directly by the authorities without any intimation to the detenus concerned. Their articles, it is alleged are ransacked and scattered on the floor. They are not allowed any out door sports and games and it is feared they may have serious break-down in their health.—Free Press.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRITISH ESPIONAGE

ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER-REVOLUTION MOVEMENTS

M. RYKOV'S SPECIFIC CHARGES

Remarkable allegations of British espionage, in Russia and of assistance to Russian counter-revolutionary movements by the British Government were made in a speech by M. Rykov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars at a session of the Moscow City Soviet.

M. Rykov (says a Reuter wire) declared that the British Government had taken a risky and adventurous decision, without any convincing evidence.

The Arcos raid he described as a "scandalous fiasco," more fitting for use as a movie thriller than as an argument for the rupture of relations between two great States.

"BRITISH SPIES."

Then came the counter-charges. There were British spies in Russia, said M. Rykov, and they were dealt with by law.

A man named Flin, who, said M. Rykov, worked under instructions given by Mr. Comnock, Secretary of the British Mission informed the latter as to the condition of the troops in the Moscow military district.

For that he was sentenced and shot.

Another spy on behalf of Great Britain, Peshkov, who was an ex-officer of Kolchak's army, organised a group of spies for Great Britain. He was arrested, and the whole group, which had supplied information about the armed forces of the Soviet Union and about secret inventions, was now in prision.

Further proof of this spying activity, he said, was to be found in the following passage, which, Mr. Rykov declared, was extracted from a letter from Mr. Preston, the British Consuel in Leningrad, dated April 22, 1924, and addressed to the British Mission in Moscow.

"To obtain the information you need is not easy for me because my Russian birds whom I send on such commissions are in grave danger lest the State Political Department hangs or quarters them for spying."

"WHITE" INTRIGUE.

M. Rykov then read a series of documents alluding to "counter-revolutionary espionage by England," particularly in the Ukraine and Transcaucasia.

In spite, he said, of the fact that the Soviet Government possessed the most exact data and in spite of numerous arrests of British spies on Soviet territory, the Soviet Government up to now had made no fuss about these documents, as it did not consider them sufficient reason for diplomatic dispute, much less for a rupture of relations.

He then turned from espionage to accuse the British Government of intrigues with "White" emigre organisations which had been attempting to organise insurrections on Soviet territory.

He cited "exposures" in the foreign Press of relations said to exist between representatives of the British Government and a group in Paris and Warsaw, who were formerly connected with Petlura's Government in the Ukraine, and who still called themselves the Government of the Ukrainian Republic.

A letter, he said, from M. Tokarzhevsky, who styled himself "Minister of Foreign Affairs," to M. Levitsky, the "President," had been published in the Vienna "Abend".

He read from it this extract:—

"The British Government demands [illegible] the general staff of Petlura's Army [illegible] send to London their delegate f[illegible] cal solution of military qu[illegible] British insist that Petlura's [illegible] constitutes insurgen[illegible] territory of Ukraine [illegible]

Another document w[illegible] a letter from Passch[illegible] telligence Officer of [illegible]

MR. CH[illegible]

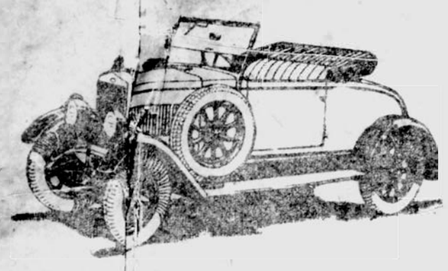
"I have informati[illegible] topatzky's centre and [illegible] agent Sablin negotia[illegible] ducted in London. S[illegible] resentative of the Het[illegible] man named Shemet, [illegible] resentatives of the B[illegible]

"Shemet had a [illegible] Churchill, who declar[illegible] would support Skor[illegible] rated his actions wit[illegible] Grand Duke Nikola[illegible] Hetman's represen[illegible]

"Rupture", said [illegible] clusion of his spee[illegible] the part of the Brit[illegible] prove its position [illegible] ing which it hopes [illegible] leader, leaving the d[illegible] ples.

"To the danger o[illegible] nment opposes a [illegible] It will easily pursu[illegible] reconstruction of the

Givir the World
wht it wants



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TURKISH ASSEMBLY

"TURKIFYING EDUCATION"

NEW LEGISLATION

The Turkish Assembly is sitting longer than usual this year in order to complete the voting of the large number of new laws which the Government has proposed or approved writes the Constantinople Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It will not rise till well on into next month, when the final event at Angora will be a general congress of the People's party, with a speech reviewing the country's progress by President Kemal Pasha. This is the fourth year of the second Assembly since the Revolution, and it has still another year to run. The Turks believe that it has served to establish the new Turkey on a finally sound basis in many different directions, that it has eliminated all the elements of counter-revolution and reaction, and that it has satisfactorily initiated the era of reconstruction.

Its action a few months ago in dispersing and terminating the work of the two special "tribunals of independence," or counter-revolutionary courts, has been widely approved. These Draconian organisms executed a number of reactionaries both among the "intelligentsia" and among the more ignorant classes, and have inspired a salutary dread of exceptional governmental justice. The restoration of the normal courts, now reformed and made more rapid, still covers the menace that in the background sits the Assembly ready at any moment to revive its special judicial action if cause is given by disorder or disaffection or underground influence. But now the only exceptional mechanism at work in Turkey is the eastern provinces, parts of which still remain under martial law. The rest of the country is administered normally, all opposition to the fundamental changes of the Revolution having been effectively silenced. A law of special penalties has been passed against political exiles who try to return; a law depriving of Turkish citizenship all persons who did not join in the struggle of independence and who have not returned to Turkey between July 24, 1923, and the present time has been voted: and the commission which is clearing the public service of all officials, high and low, who opposed the national revolution has been ordered to complete its work expeditiously. Thus now, as in Italy the Fascists, as in Russia the Communists, so in Turkey, the People's party is the sole working authority, whether concentrated in the Assembly or controlling the administration and even the social activities of the provinces.

In this favourable medium of established authority and power the Assembly has recently found it possible to vote a new code of Parliamentary rules of procedure. The previous one was drawn up in 1876 and was based on that of the French Chamber. Now, after three years of careful elaboration, the new regulations have been passed, and it is typical of the Assembly's present spirit that the European Parliamentary terms so long in use here have been translated into Turkish equivalents. Time-saving devices, so necessary to an Assembly which has a single session of six months a year and is not supported by a Second Chamber, have been adopted. But the chief merit is that the liberties and initiative of the deputies have been enlarged to the utmost. The Commission for the Presentation of Requests, which limited their right to propose new bills, has been abolished. It has been determined that every decision of the Assembly must be the object of two debates at least, and the Government is bound to be represented throughout the whole of every debate by the competent Minister or his delegate, who must be a higher functionary.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

A good deal of the time of the present session has been spent in modifying and reforming financial laws too hastily adopted and applied a year ago. This is quite in line with the characteristics of the new Government, which prefers to act and make mistakes and then rectify them rather than not to act at all. Thus a "business tax" is to take the place of the "general consumption tax" which has given rise to working difficulties and the products of which have largely missed entering the State coffers. Another law from which much is hoped is the law for the encouragement of industry, which accords greater advantages to industrial initiative and makes it possible for the provinces to grant provincial concessions for certain industries which the Government particularly desires should be fostered.

There is, however, one point in which certain members of the Assembly appear to feel that slow progress is being made, but it is one of the most important for the future of Turkey. This is the application of radical reforms to the backward eastern provinces of Anatolia. True, the Assembly is about to vote the creation of "general inspectorates" to act as a basis for these reforms, as well as a law regarding the resettlement of a large number of suspect persons who have been and are being transferred from east to west. Arms, too, have been seized and the courts reorganised, a census is to be taken and kestafes counted and registered, and the tribal system—which is considered to be the root of the evil—has been or is being broken up. But it is felt that this is only the beginning, and that what is especially needed in the eastern provinces is cultural education on modern lines and particularly "Turkifying education." The Ministry of Instruction is already taking this in hand with the idea of transferring some of the youth of the eastern provinces to higher schools in the western provinces, so that when they return home they may take with them a national enthusiasm which is admitted to be lacking at present. The present year of the Assembly has seen this work started, and it is expected that next year's special task will be its completion.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL'S RECORD.

A meeting of the guardians of the students of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School and the well-wishers of the school was held at the school premises on Sunday the 26th instant at 8-30 a.m. with Dr. M. B. Udagonkar in the chair.

Mr. M. V. Dondo, the Superintendent of the School while proposing Dr. Udagonkar for the chair, said that they were called to think over a very important feature the school wished to adopt. The school had, for the last 9 years, been trying to provide the locality—where wealth was conspicuous by its absence with the best possible facilities in Educational matters. Now, they proposed to launch a scheme of Compulsory Physical Education for the boys of that school; and the meeting was called to gauge the views of the guardians. He, then, briefly gave the idea of the proposed scheme and asserted that it was drafted with the help of Prof. Kalyanpurkar, the well known Physicist of Bombay, who had also promised to help the school. He proposed Dr. Udagonkar to the chair as, he said, the Doctor was the proper person that day.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Bhagwant Rao Pareikar, the enthusiastic Municipal Corporator of that side and Dr. Udagonkar took the chair. The Doctor spoke in terms that created a favourable atmosphere about the scheme. He said that he was not recommending the scheme only as one of the Medicocs, but from his own experience. He opined that the scheme would surely be a boon to the Young India. He then called those attended to express their opinions on the scheme.

A free discussion ensued and every one showed great enthusiasm to accept the scheme. The guardians of the students on this side are generally poor—hardly able to make both ends meet. But they assured the school authorities their willingness to bear the burden of enhanced fees, if the school is not in a position to cope with the additional expenditure on this score. Mr. Pareiker supported the following resolution moved by Mr. Ajgonkar.

1. The guardians of the students of this school and the well-wishers do request the authorities of the school that they should arrange to start the Compulsory Physical training course, drafted with the help of Prof. Kalyanpurkar, from the 1st of July and report the results of this adoption a similar meeting after four months.

Mr. S. S. Karnik, Superintendent Depressed Class Mission, then moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

2. This meeting is opinion that the following Doctorh be requested to form a Committee of Medical Advisors and help the cause by examining the physical condition of the boys from time to time.

1. Dr. Jiv Raj Mehta.
2. Dr. S. R. Naik.
3. Dr. M. B. Udagonkar
4. Dr. D. R. Desai.
5. Dr. S. P. Mehta.
6. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.
7. Dr. M. P. Dastur.
8. Dr. M. F.Bisni.
9. Dr. S. S. Rao.
10. Dr. D. G. Thakur.
11. Dr. G. B. Desai.

The meeting terminated in a vote of thanks to the chair.

ROAD TO GORAI FERRY.

A DISGRACE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your esteemed journal, to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the scandalously disgraceful condition of the road leading to Gorai Ferry from Borivli Station.

To count the holes and the pits full of muddy water on Gorai Borivli Road, would be as impossible as to count the stars in the sky. In my school days I had learnt that the benign British Government provides good and passable roads for the public and thus facilitates the transport of commodities and clears the wearisome difficulties of passersby, but my first experience of the above road contributed a good deal to changing the optimistic views I held before. On the 16th June 1927 I hired a tonga from Borivli station to go to Gorai Ferry and on my way just about one and a half furlong distance to reach the ferry, the tongawalla asked me to alight from the tonga as it was impossible for the vehicle to get to the Ferry on account of the muck. I was plodding, my weary way, ankle deep in the sticky muck, my clothes decorated with patches of the same substance thick as automobile tires in Yellowstone Park, the Borivli District Local Board, Bombay, Suburban District, Andheri, will look into this matter and cast off the disgrace fallen upon poor, humanity of Dharavi.

In representations to Government and Local Boards the desirability of having a bridge for the benefit of the Island of Dharavi has been pointed out but the proposal was brought out of question, because of the cost involved the more so when, Local Boards grudged money for inexpensive village roads and have not taken in hand, even up to now the construction of a much needed road to connect villages in the Island of Dharavi. I would draw your attention to the sad plight of the Dharavi Islanders, during the monsoon, the boats do not make their usual trips and passengers experience many hardships and delays owing to the fact that in order to get the boats at ebb tide, they have either to wade through deep mud or to trudge over incrusted stones or wait long for the tide, which scarcely anyone can afford to do. Serious fatalities have occured in the Dharavi Creek on many occasions. The absence of a bridge over this Creek is a great impediment to the industrial progress of the place.

In a country where many die of preventible diseases, where hundreds of thousands are illiterate for want of facilities of education where the ordinary man cannot procure the decencies of life, where many do not get the bare necessaries in proper quantities where poverty and disease meets us at every step, to spend thousands and lakhs, on Back Bay is a phenomenon which sinks deep into the souls of men and evokes feelings of disgust with the established order of things. These thousands and lakhs, which are spent on this occasion at least a part of it could very well be medised for saving human lives and for combating human distress in the Island of Dharavi. One regrets that the people should be taxed and in return they should not get the boon they are praying for years fruitlessly.—Yours etc.

P. C. PEREIRA.

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4. The Judging Committee's decision must be accepted as finally and legally binding, and acceptance of this rule is a condition of entry.
5. No correspondence can be entered into with regard to the Competition.
6. Employees of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company are not eligible to compete.
7. All entries must be made on the form below, enclosed in a sealed envelope marked in left hand top corner "Name Competition" and posted to reach the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company's Depot on or before the 15th July 1927.

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"Bombay Chronicle" Dated 27th June 1927. 253

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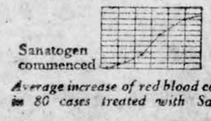

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